The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 143 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY, June				
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY,				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	--	--
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	--	--
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
KanagawaMaru	K. Hiwo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Fuwabara	6238	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 20

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
			June
City of London	9000	30th June	--
City of Lahore†	6947	26th June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	634	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.
Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing date	Route.
"CHAKLA"	3,065	Saturday, 26th June,	†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Thursday 24th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Dubai, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 22nd June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
18th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Le Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No: 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societo Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 20

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME
Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-
The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.
Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the
Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." 20

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BUTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 983

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

FOR LUCAS'S ACCESSORIES, ROTAX GOODS, MICHELIN TYRES, J. M. Shock Absorbers, STEPNEY WHEELS, etc., etc., go to
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
8

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.
The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—
NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
198 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED—A CAPABLE OVERSEER Eurasian or Indian, for work in connection with Sudd cutting on Lake Kioga, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per measem according to qualifications. Applicants must have good knowledge of English and must be able to keep accounts in addition to the qualifications of Overseer. Three years agreement, 2nd class passage to Mombassa and back. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI. 983

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED following lands for State P. W. D. Overseers Rs. 50—70.
Sub-overseer Rs. 30—50.
Mistries Rs. 20—35.
Asst. Accountant Rs. 20.
Typist Rs. 25.
Head Clerk Rs. 30—40. Graduates only.
Only duly qualified men with considerable experience in buildings, road and water works need apply, giving particulars of age, training, experience. Applications should reach undersigned before 30th June 1915.
KUNWAR HARPRATAP SINGH,
State Engineer,
163 Narsinger (C.I.)

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—Two smart COMPOUNDERS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp "X.Y.Z." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 170

WANTED FIRST CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—an UNDERGRADUATE with Persian on 25—2—30. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School. 1022

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK well experienced in LIFE and FIRE business, also a good Customs Clerck. Apply to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1014

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED two good FITTERS, with knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to C. B. POOLEY, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Bhor State. 164

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED A TEACHER.—An ENGLISH LADY TEACHER wanted to teach all subjects (except Mathematics and Second Language) in a High School Standard VIII. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. Mody, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1027

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials, SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 1915.
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—A Female Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N.W.F.P. Municipal Female Dispensary, No indoor patients or operations. Pay 100, a month, free quarters, private practice allowed. Must know Urdu and be prepared to learn fequisite Pashtu.—Apply with certificates to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Bannu. 163

WANTED—A Mathematics M.A., of an Indian or English University for the Professorship of Mathematics in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400. Application should be sent before the 25th June 1915 to The SECRETARY Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras, furnishing copies of testimonials and information regarding age, present salary and appointment and a short history of previous service. 160

WANTED for Queen's High School, Lucknow, from 8th July, three graduates, two strong in English, Geography and History, one in Mathematics, starting salary Rs. 60. Experienced and trained. Intermediates may also apply.—Applications stating age, previous experience, etc. to reach undersigned by 22nd June. Law students need not apply.
BASUDEVA LAL, Advocate,
President School Committee,
161 Kaisarbag, Lucknow.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with bath room attached to let, in an up-to-date and sanitary flat, near Apollo Bunder. Without Board. Apply to Box No. 413 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1028

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is htreby given in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at their ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 9th August, 1915, to take into their consideration the undermentioned amended draft Bye-law relating to Milch Cattle Stables proposed to be substituted for the existing Bye-law No. 9 of the Bye-laws made under Section 461 (f), (g) and (h) of the said Act:—

"A license-holder shall cause the floor of every stable to be paved with impervious material approved by the Commissioner and sloped with a gradient of not less than 1 in 48 to the satisfaction of the Commissioner so as to prevent any soakage into the ground of urine or other filth."

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said amended Bye-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said amended Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed amended Bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the amended Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of anna one per copy.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 15th June, 1915. 1012

IN THE H GH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 377 A of 1915.

Re Thavardas Tarachand, formerly carrying on business in partnership with Basantram Lilaram Mooltani, Hakumatrai Khimchand Mooltani, Bellaram Badridas Mooltani, Hakumatrai Gangaram Mooltani, Sadhooram Lehroomal Mooltani, Mitharam Lokchand Mooltani, Totaldas Hotchand Mooltani, Kavalram Tanoomal Mooltani, Chhatoomal Hoondamal Mooltani and Chimandas Toolsidas Mooltani, as Cotton, wheat and seed merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay, Karachi, Sakkar, Amritsar and Fazilka under the name of Tarachand Chelaram and now unemployed a Debtor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Thavardas Tarachand has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 17th June, 1915. 1030

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from THURSDAY the 1st proximo till THURSDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1915. 968

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the shareholders of the above company that whereas persuant to requisitions, the Directors had called an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders on the 20th June, 1915, to transact the business mentioned in their notice published on the 12th instant, and whereas the requisitionists have applied and agreed that the said date for meeting be changed, and additional resolutions be submitted to the general meeting it is hereby notified that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders will be held on SUNDAY, the 27th June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company, in Broach, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. The resignation given by Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co., Agents is void, and the said Company still continues as Agents.
2. As Mr. Dalsookhbhai Vadilal Virchand joins the said Agents' firm as a partner, and the Agents wish to be known and carry on business under the name and style of Lalgir Dalsookhbhai & Co., in lieu of Lalgir Malji & Co., to sanction the same and to alter the Articles of Association of the Company, accordingly.
3. To cancel the present arrangement under which the Agents get salary and commission as their remuneration, and to sanction instead the payment of Re. 1-8 per spindle per annum, and to alter the Articles of Association accordingly.
4. To change the present directorate, and to appoint new directors.
5. To declare that the appointment of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai as banker and manager of the mill is illegal and void, and to resolve that the Directors should not without the consent of the shareholders appoint the said Mafatlal Gagalbhai or any other person as banker and manager and pass any document to that effect.
6. (If the above resolutions are not carried).
To resolve that the Company be wound up either by court or by voluntary liquidation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALGIR MALJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Broach, 16th June, 1915. 1025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 563A of 1913.

Re Basantram Lilaram Multani, Hakumatrai Khimchand Multani, Bellaram Badridas Multani, Hakumatrai Gangaram Multani, Sadhooram Lehroomal Multani, Mitharam Lokchand Multani, Totaldas Hotchand Multani, Kevalram Tanoomal Multani, Chatoomal Hundamal Multani, and Chimandas Tulsidas Multani, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dana Bander, lately carrying on business as cotton, wheat and seed merchants and commission agents, at Bombay, Karachi, Sakkar, Amritsar and Fazilka under the name of Tarachand Chellaram and now unemployed Debtors.

WHEREAS the order dated the 16th day of September, 1914 sanctioning the scheme of Composition herein and annulling the order of adjudication has been this day set aside and whereas the abovenamed Basantram Lilaram Multani, Hakumatrai Khimchand Multani, Bellaram Badridas Multani Hakumtrai Gangaram Multani, Sadhooram Lehroomal Multani, Mitharam Lokchand Multani, Totaldas Hotchand Multani, Kevalram Tanoomal Multani Chatoomal Hundamal Multani and Chimandas Tulsidas Multani trading under the name of Tarachand Chellaram have been this day duly readjudged Insolvents under Section 31 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of readjudication upon them, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of June 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 17th day of June 1915.
1029

NOTICE.

RE: THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI was appointed the Banker and Manager of the above Company for a period of 5 years from 30th April, 1915, and was put in possession of the Mill premises. On or about the 23rd day of May, 1915, certain persons purporting to act on behalf of an alleged firm called LALGIR MALJI & CO., forcibly entered into possession of the Mill. The said Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co., had long before the said date resigned their position as Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Mill and their action in forcibly entering into possession was wholly wrongful. Our client is taking the necessary steps to recover possession of the Mill. In the meantime notice is given that all persons dealing with the said Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co., or with any one on their behalf in any matter affecting the above Company will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1915.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai.
1024

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the working of a new quarry to be opened on 1st October, 1915, on the Company's land at Virar.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar, and will be received upto 2 p.m. (S.T.), on Monday 2nd August, 1915.
J. A. JONES,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 29th May, 1915. 1026

NOTICES.

HINKS LAMPS.

JAMES HINKS & SON, LTD., Birmingham, London, Calcutta and Colombo, beg to announce their removal to more spacious offices,—DWARKADAS BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Bombay,—where "SAMPLES" of their manufactures may be inspected. 1002

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1915. 984

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, etc., is open to reasonable offer.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity to those being fond of having Art Curios and rich open Carved blackwood furniture and Chinaware.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Raffia Manzil, opposite the Church near the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe, old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, washing tables, almiras, best plated ware, crockery ware and China ware and utensils etc.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey.
The property is on view.
N. B.—The above-mentioned furniture consists of rich art curios and open carved blackwood furniture and China ware; so it is our special request to have a look to it.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and table ornaments, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, meatsafes, one large English ice-box with refrigerator, crockery, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Ferguson, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Dosabhoy Hirachund:—
100 Bales Yarn No. 10, of David Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June 1915.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 20TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE RARE OLD BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 20th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Seervai House," Nesbit Road, Mazagon, (opposite Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy's bungalow) very valuable, rare old carved blackwood and plain teakwood furniture etc., comprising Mahogany sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, rich open carved blackwood hall suite, carved sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich open carved double bedstead (very rare) blackwood tables, carved and plain panel doors, cupboards, blackwood bedsteads, Chubb's safe on stand, John Lord's safe with stand, chest of drawers, almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, table and hanging lamps, solid brass chairs, stools, carpets, arm and armless chairs, benches, copper utensils, etc., etc.
The property of the late Mr. Beramji Neserwanji Seervai and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—Carved drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, and carved double bed are very rare.

Property of another gentleman:—
1 light Victoria by "offord & Sons Ld.," London.
1 light Brougham by "Morgan & Co.," London.
1 four seated "Decanville" 16 h. p. four cylinders motorcar with hood and canopy in running order.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS, PACKING MATERIALS AND OTHER STORES AT NO. 11 SHED ALEXANDRA DOCKS.
Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by public auction at No. 11 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—
A lot of Provisions for Indian Troops, packing Materials and other Stores.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th June 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:
Building Street Nos. 929, 907-909, Case Nos. 290, 294, Jail Road East.
Building Street Nos. 43-44, 12-20, 123-125, Case Nos. 37, 346, 197, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane and 1st Nowrojee Hill Road.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT 2 SHOWS
6-45 and 10
The World-Boomed Film
THE TREY O' HEARTS
36,000 Ft.—2nd Instalment.
VICTOR CINEMA
EDWARDES—LATE LA SCALA THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
POPULAR PRICES
To-morrow Change of Programme.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
Another amazing adventure of
ROCAMBOLE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m.
The enormously successful
LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.
Songs, Concerted Duets.
Topical Skits, Piano Solos etc.
TO-MORROW THOROUGH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Variety and Cinema.
Mdlle. LA ROCHE will sing.
Miss JOSEPHINE DAVIES' greatest hit
"IN OUR FLAT."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-night! *To-night!!*
Last night of present Programme.
Don't miss the uproarious galaxy of fun:—
"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE"
THE DAINTY ROSSLYNS.
TOM PAYNE'S NEW DANCE.
MISS GRACIE ROSSLYN.
Premiere Danseuse.
MISS MAY YATE'S CLEVER ACTING.
To-morrow first time in the East of
MISS MARJORIE MANNERS
Soprano.
MR. MARTIN ROSSE
Tenor.

BALIWALA'S
GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
Gold Medallist and Premier Indian Singer. will give a CONCERT on
Sunday, 20th June 1915, at 9-30 (S. T.)
The programme will include a selection of newly arranged
BHAIRV.S & QUALLIS
Reserved Seats .. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
Unreserved .. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
A few Special Seats.. Rs. 10.
Ladies Half Rates to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 seats
Doors open 8-30. Bookings at the Theatre

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 ½oz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10
C. K. SEN &., CoLimited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial prepara ion this is.
Kaminia Oil
Is composed of excellent medical drugs, i delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.
Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way, to be pleasing to the dainty.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.
N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.

Palamcotta	Downing	Durban.
Sealda	Johnson	Rangoon
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon
Clan Fraser	Mason	Delagoa Bay

June 17.

Orseolo	Sehno	Venice
Malwa	Thompson	London.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.

St. Patrick	May	Calcutta
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok
Denbigh Hall	Laidlay	Calcutta
Tycho	Williams	Hall
Lhasa	King	Karachi.

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamers	Orseolo	for Colombo & Calcutta
,,	Buyo Maru	for Rangoon
,,	Ormara	for Calcutta

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain Kametaka, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, with oil on board.

S. S. Clan Fraser:—The steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain W. Mason, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Delagoa Bay, having left that port on the 1st instant, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon from Durban, which port she left on the 5th instant, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3,457 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon from Rangoon, having left that port on the 5th instant, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Orseolo:—The Italian Mail steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain C. Sehno, arrived here yesterday from Venice, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived here yesterday morning from London, having left that port on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo, the English mails and passengers. She sailed in the same evening for Australia and Sydney, via Colombo, with general goods and through passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. K. sailed from Bombay to-day for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant.

Thursday, June 17th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
F. Homayun	Courteney	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
K. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl		K. N. & Co
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Nabarmati		K. N. & Co
Sarasvati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
5 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
9 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
15 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	
Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co.
Dwarka	Mapies	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Orseolo	Sehno	Italian Mails S. N. Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 1 bale cotton piecegoods, J. Dunbury and Co.; 25 bales wool, R. Agachand; 24 bales wool, D. Nagji; 9 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 106 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 32 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 100 bales sawri cotton, H. Valjee; 27 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,700 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 14 bales cow hides, N. Bekhor; 100 cwts. bajree, P. A. Kulkarni; 21 cwts. joowar, P. A. Kulkarni; 500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M. Somjee; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Kaiser-i-Hind 48 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 2 bales silk, King, King and Co.; 1 bale 1 package woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 4 cases cotton cold piecegoods, King, King and Co.; 1 package cotton carpets, Thos. Cook and Son; 3 cases condiments, King, King and Co.; 31 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 83 cwts. chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 93 cwts. turmeric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 23 cwts. almond seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jaffrbhoy; 140 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 31 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Chinkoa (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 21 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Palamcotta from Zanzibar, Agents M. M. and Co.—5 bags native medicine, 4 tusks ivory, 29 cases gum copal, 13 bags rill, 2,209 numbers cocosdemer, 8 baskets oranges, 1 case tortoise shell, 2 bags 788 bales cloves.

S. S. Sealda from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—81 cases aniline dye, 36,169 bags rice, 2,100 cases candles, 100 cases cutch, 50 casks cow hides, 11 cases glass bangles, 100 bags chora, 200 casks lubricating oil, 16 bundles tarpaulin, 7 bundles canvas, 2 cases umbrellas, 3 casks 500 cases wax, 676 pieces wood other than teak, 89,441 pieces 18,909 bundles teak wood.

S. S. Buyo Maru from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.— 1,269,800 imperial gallons 400 cases kerosine oil, 1,250 cases candles, 504 casks lubricating oil. 50 casks tar substitute, 40 casks pitch, 4,472 drums benzine, 13,924 drums 1,000 tins petrol.

S. S. Clan Fraser from Delagoa Bay, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—4 698 tons coal.

The "C. and M. Gazette" learns from Home that Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Lowis of the Punjab Commission, now on leave pending retirement, has been appointed by the War Office as Recruiting Officer for certain rural districts of Hampshire.

An epidemic of influenza has appeared among the cavalry and artillery horses in the garrison at Bangalore, in consequence of which the horses of units affected by the disease are prohibited from using the roads of the station.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers.
H 3

MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

AN UNEXPECTED BURST.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, June 16.

After causing a good deal of anxiety, the South-West monsoon burst somewhat unexpectedly last Tuesday evening. A strong wind began to blow accompanied by heavy showers of rain, and the velocity increased to such an extent as the night wore on, with a heavy sea running, several vessels were unable to make port. Inside the harbour a number of small craft were swamped, but no material damage resulted. Owing to the heavy rain that followed on, railway communication was interrupted in several places.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 16.

The monsoon which has been perceptible upcountry for the past few days, broke here yesterday night in violent storms causing some damage in the harbour.

THUNDERSTORM IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 17.

A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a downpour which continued for half an hour, was experienced in Poona this evening. This occasioned a most appreciable change in the atmosphere. The weather conditions are now decidedly monsoonish.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The monsoon on the west coast has extended northwards and given some heavy rain in south Konkan. The rainfall has decreased in north-east India and in the extreme north, but increased in the United Provinces. In the Peninsula it has been restricted chiefly to the coast districts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Orissa, east of United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Central India, Konkan and North Madras coast A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Moulmein and Rangoon one and half, Tavoy and Diamond Island, Tourgo Lashio, Cuttack and Gaya one; Cawnpore and Jhansi three quarters; Dehra Dun three; Mussooree two; Ambala, three-quarters, Neemuch a half; Marmagoa seven, Karwar eleven; Hyderabad Deccan three quarters; Mercara, Mangalore and Calicut one and a half; Cochin one.

STORM FORMING IN THE BAY.

Conditions at the head of the Bay point to the formation of a storm. If this develops it will cause a temporary decrease in the rainfall in Northern India.

Forecast:—Further extension northwards of the rainfall on the west coast of the peninsula and a decrease in the United Provinces.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.	Depth on Still.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	ft.	in.	Depth on Still.
	June						June					
Thu.	17	m	1	37	25	3	17	m	7	22	16	10
			2	22a	27	9			8	32a	15	7
Fri.	18	m	2	8	26	1	18	m	8	58	17	9
			2	56a	27	4			9	12a	19	7
SAT	19	m	3	8	24	11	19	m	8	39	18	3
			3	34a	26	11			9	58a	19	0
SUN.	20	m	4	4	24	5	20	m	9	31	19	8
			4	18a	26	6			10	55a	18	7
Mo.	21	m	5	15	24	10	21	m	10	41	20	0
			5	9a	26	3			11	57a	17	10
Tu.	22	m	6	30	25	2	22	m	0	5a	20	8
			6	9a	26	0						
W.	23	m	7	46	25	11	23	m	0	58	17	
			7	14a	25	11			1	38a	20	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise		Sunset.	
June 17 (Thursday)	6h.	1m.	7h.	17m
,, 18 (Friday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m
,, 19 (Saturday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m
,, 20 (Sunday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m
,, 21 (Monday)	6h.	2m.	7h.	18m
,, 22 (Tuesday)	6h.	3m.	7h.	19m
,, 23 (Wednesday)	6h.	3m.	7h.	19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th June 1915, was 29.916 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness.
30

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.10", Ambala 0.85" and Delhi 0.19". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect; night temperature is also below normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 0.25", Jhansi 0.85" and Cawnpore 0.87". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day tempreature is in defect at Agra and Allahabad; night temperature is below normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.52" of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal except in the north-eastern and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread and very heavy in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 7.02" and Karwar 10.78". Skies are heavily clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Belgaum has had 0.42" and Hyderabad 0.75". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Monsoon conditions are slowly advancing northwards and rainfall has been very heavy in the south Konkan. In Malabar seas have gone down and precipitation, though still general, has decreased slightly. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The unsettled conditions in northern India have caused fairly general rain in the east Punjab and the United Provinces and local rain in the north Punjab, west Rajputana and Central India West.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms may again occur in the north and the east Punjab, the United and the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 17th of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temp. difference from Normal	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.7	86.5	5	0		
Do. (16th)	94.5	83.4	5	0		—0.05
Jask	91.8	84.9	80	0		—0.15
Muskat						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.1	81.2	66	0.48	0.23	
Rawalpindi	97.9	67.7	64	0.05	0.41	—0.25
Lahore	95.4	73.3	65	0.10	1.09	0.65
Hissar	100 8	77.0	62	1.51		
Ambala	99.7	74.1	66	0.85	0.98	—0.68
Delhi	99.0	79.0	79	0.19	0.84	—0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.3	79.6	70	0.25	0.96	0.39
Mainpuri	101.0	79.4	72	0.06	0.32	—0.28
Jhansi	99.6	77.1	77	0.85	1.96	0.75
Cawnpore	103 0	79.1	85	0.87	0.87	—0.21
Allahabad	92.8	80.3	68	0.02	0.22	—0.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1	85.8	67	0		—0.03
Karachi	93 0	82.4	77	0.09		—0.13
Ajmer	97.9	78.2	51	0.15		—0.90
Jodpore	100.3	78.2	58	0.14		—0.58
Kotah	98.8	82.8	44	0.78		—0.24
GAIKWAR, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Wasa—						
Bhuj	99.0	81.2	70	0		—0.54
Dwarka	90.3	83.1	82	0.05	09.6	—0.66
Veraval	97.6	82.7	87	0	0	—1.35
Rajkot	101.1	79.1	67	0.01	1.20	—1.20
Bhavnagar Para	99.2	83.6	86	0.02	1.06	—1.02
Surat	96.9	83.3	78	0.05	1.92	
Ahmedabad	101.2	83.6	65	0.00	1.55	—0.02
Deesa	101.1	84.6	62	0.89	0.45	
Neemuch	100.1	78.2	75	0.52	0.54	—0.32
Indore	100.4	80.1	60	0.19		—2.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.1	78.5	69	0.58		—1.40
Sangor	100.1	75.3	67	0.11		—1.31
Hoshanabad	95.7	78.8	58	0.80		—1.24
Khandwa	102.4	83.2	61	0		—2 19
Akola	105.8	84.7	49	0		—2.49
Amraoti	105.2	85.6	40	0.04		—3 22
Nagpur	106.1	82.	57	1.07		—2 94
Chanda	106.5	84.4	54	0		—3.31
Raipur	97.7	78.6	76	0.04	1.18	—1.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94.0	84.4	76	0.02	0.02	—8 27
Ratnagiri	91.5	83.9	75		0.07	—17.47
Mormugao	89.8	78.9	93	7.02	0.02	—11.26
Karwar	78.9	73.6	95	10.78	12.14	—11.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.4	79 1	52		0.05	—2.74
Ahmednagar	101.4	76.8	68		0.31	—3 19
Poona	96.2	76.7	74		0	—2 62
Sholapur	102.1	81.3	55		0.07	—3.09
Bijapur	97.8	77.2	55		0.58	—2.16
Belgaum	88.2	71.0	87	0.42	0.53	—4.12
Ahmedabad	100.2	76.5	64		0	—2.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.9	81.3	51	0.04	0.94	—1 48
Hyderabad	103.8	78.0	77	0.75	1.02	—1.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.8	74.8	93	1.48	7.51	—15.77
Calicut	81.4	75.1	97	1.74	8.69	—12 41
Cochin	86.5	73.2	81	0.90	8 44	—8 52
Colombo	87.0	76.2	84	0.11	3 62	—2 12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	110.2	86.3	61		0 17	—2 55
Bellary	97.8	78.6	57		4.38	3 06
Cuddapah	104.0	85.1	53		0.42	—1.29
Madras	105.8	85 6	59		0	—1 20
Bangalore	81.3	68.3	88	0.06	6.23	4 64
Coimbatore	96.0	72.0	74		2.72	1.74
Trichinopoly	98.8	80.6	53		1.06	—0.23
Negapatam	99.3	83.6	54		0.57	0.09

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.688	inches.
Temperature of Air	88.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.2	,,
Dew Point	78 0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.739	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	94 0	,,
Minimum do. do.	84.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	160	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02	inches
Total fall during month	0.02	,,
Do. do. year	1.43	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.00	,,

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils.
H 1

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard. 8-4-15.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 661-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ld, v. Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, Part Heard, 8-11-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-8-15.

30-15—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K E B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Mans. H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

1193-13.—Khunderao L & M, Tarachand Panalal and ors v. Messrs Waghji Walabhdas & Co, a firm, & anr, Madhowji K & C, Surajmal & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

641-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saibo & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K E B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristnish v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ltd, and ors, M K E B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

Long Causes.

306-14—Madhowji K & Ch Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Part Heard. 17-4-15, Payne and Co. Matubai J. & M.

For Further directions and Costs on Conr's Report.

1223-13.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla & Co, a firm, v Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji & G.

Long Causes.

443-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

914-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors. Jehangir G. & B. Wadia G. & Co. M. K. R. B. & Co. Unwalla P. & P. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1024-14—Unwalla P. and P. Meherbai v. Peetonji Dinsha Khan and ors. Jehangir G. and B. Wadia G. and Co. M. K. R. B. and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P & P, Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors. Jehangir G and B, Wadia G & Co, M K

209-14.—Jehangir G & B, Ladkabai, Widow v. Navivahu, Widow and anr, Madhowji K & C.

477-14—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Messrs. Rambillas and Co. a firm v. Parappa Paled a firm Captain and V.

481-14—Captain and V. Parappa Paled a firm v. Rambillas and Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

820-14—Sunderdas and Co. Ratansey Premji and anr. v. Harsey Hemraj Kanga and S.

1000-14—M. K. R. B. and Co. Alli Mahomed Camruddin and anr. v. T. M. Pardhy and ors. Captain and V.

793-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Kasibai widow v. Shriman Gosswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow Mulla and M.

1117-14—Little and Co. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. v. Raghunthdas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valliat Mulla and M.

855-14—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors. v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Pahladdas Jankiprassad a firm v. Ramsarup Hardatt Raghuvaya N. and Co.

274-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadas Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

275-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar H. Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

370-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co. Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1077-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, Widow, Mulji & Th.

1280-14—Purnanand and Co. Mangumal Hasnand v. Bai Parvatibai widow and ors. Raghavaya N. and Co.

881-14—Mulji and Th. The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co. a firm Matubhai J and M.

206-14—Mehta D and L. Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors. Mulla and M. Jehangir M. and S. Little and Co.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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COMMERCIAL.

TREASURY AND NEW ISSUES'

The procedure of the Treasury Committee which deals with new issues of capital is being much criticised in the Stock Exchange, says the "Statist" and, indeed, in outside circles as well. It has, of course, to be recognised that it is essential to have power to prevent money leaving the country or resources being raised for purposes not of moment. On the broad principal that it is necessary to conserve resources and prevent funds in any way passing into alien enemy hands, no criticism is offered; but in the matter of detail some of the decisions taken appear to have been entirely erroneous in character from all manner of points of view.

We have heard of a case where a company contemplated reconstruction, and an insignificant, though adequate, amount of capital requisite was to be raised by a 1s. assessment. The Treasury prohibited the issue originally; then changed its mind, not objecting to the reconstruction, but laying down the condition that no application should be made to the Stock Exchange Committee for permission to deal, and that no dealings should take place on any Stock Exchange in the reconstructed shares, though the original shares already had a free market in the Stock Exchange.

In another case the decision was of extraordinary character. Three important undertakings—we will say, one strong financially and two weak in finance, but with good properties—sought to effect a fusion. There was enough money in the coffers to carry the scheme through without raising any further funds. By the fusion there have been ability to reduce working costs, and the shareholders would have benefited. But behold objection was taken by the Treasury Committee to the scheme *in toto* on the ground that it constituted a new Company, when in reality it was only a fusion of three existing working companies and no permission was asked for raising fresh capital.

Yet a third case. A company with a very large capital obtained permission from the Treasury to issue a further amount of capital, though not of large dimensions. But here again the proviso was made that no dealings in the new shares were to take place on any Stock Exchange, though such new shares were to rank *pari passu* with the old. The old shares are largely dealt in both in Stock Exchanges and on the Mincing Lane market, and the effect of the Treasury's stipulation is to transfer entirely the market in the earmarked new shares from the Stock Exchanges to the Mincing Lane market—or even to outside dealers—free from all restrictions.

We give three instances of decisions we demur to—there are others.

Surely it behoves the Treasury to make inquiry in expert quarters, and not leave such matters, as apparently they are left, at all events in the majority of cases, to those who do not know the ins and outs of Stock Exchange procedure. In suggesting a constructive policy, we would urge consideration of the point as to the Stock Exchange being consulted in matters relating to new capital issues; and possibly the services of expert members of that institution, perhaps preferably members of the Committee, might be requisitioned and consideration with the Treasury Committee direct be arranged.

NEUTRALS FEED GERMANY.

Statistics published show the enormous growth of American exports to Scandinavia and Holland. In some cases the amounts exported in March are tenfold those for March last year. It is certain that Germany is importing supplies of all kinds from Scandinavia. Lubeck (Baltic) and Stettin (Baltic) are now the greatest ports in Germany.

The "New York Tribune" published a statement giving the names of Germans who have organised a regular service of goods in neutral ships destined for Germany. The scheme was temporarily stopped by the refusal of American agents, following the Lusitania disaster, to associate themselves with it.

According to the "Tribune" the Germans boast that 100 shiploads of foodstuffs recently passed safely to Scandinavia, whence they were transhiped to Germany. Malmo (Swedeu) was the destination of most of the cargoes, which go thence to Swinemunde (the outport of Stettin).

The German scheme, as described by the "Tribune," is conducted on the principle that "if the goods are American-owned and consigned to a neutral port the French and British will let them alone." It is even suggested that the Germans succeed in sending quantities of goods intended for Germany to Scandinavia in British ships.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..		100
" Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans		5.42d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	9.56
	Oct.	9.94
New York Official noon call ..	July	9.59
	Oct.	9.96
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	9.31
	Oct.	9.71

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	17,000

OPENING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.26	5.26
June-July	5.26	5.26
July-Aug.	5.30	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.38	5.38
Sept.-Oct.	5.46	5.46
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.67	5.66
March-April	5.74	5.74
May-June	5.80	5.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.26	5.26
June-July	5.26	5.26
July-Aug.	5.30	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.38	5.38
Sept.-Oct.	5.46	5.46
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.67	5.67
Mar.-April	5.74	5.74
May-June.	5.80	5.81

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 16th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95
F. G. "	4.10
Fine "	4.25
Good Oomra M.G.	4.45
F. G. "	4.60
Fine "	4.75
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. "	5.05
Fine "	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York July	9.57
Previous closing price	9.59
Futures at New York Oct.	9.94
Previous closing price	9.96
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.38
Previous price	9.38
Futures at New Orleans July	9.30
Previous price	9.33
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.70
Previous price	9.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.30
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 16th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000 Rs. 15,000 were allotted to Calcutta	15,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15/16 (Min. Rate) Received Calcutta full above that rate in full.	
Telegraphic Transfers— Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 450,000	
Rs. 2,00,000 " " to Madras }	
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-3 31/32 " Bombay }	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } full { above that rate in full.	
" " Bombay }	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 4,65,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000	

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	25⅛
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet but there is a demand for coinage.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1
" 7 day market loans	1¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.02

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 16th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	53
TONE :—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	52/9
TONE :—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	52/6
TONE :—Weak.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	52/3
TONE :—Weak.	
Wheat Bombay WhiteJune-July Sellers	54
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	52/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Karachi Barley	34/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship.	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Value	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85⅛
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal ..	13½

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	97
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22½
Hard Spelter—Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 15th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June,	19/3
July,	19
September-October,	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October,	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July,	21/6
September-October,	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/10½
July,	21/7½
September-October,	21/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/7
Ceylon Rubber Paid July-September	2/5

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	35
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	36

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 17.

This morning the quotations were slightly higher. Exporters are doing little, while mills are only buying sparingly, chiefly cotton for low counts.

At Colaba the market ruled quiet, but steady. Only a small business has been done.

We quote:—
Fine Broach, July, 219.
Fine Bengal, July, 163.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July, 191.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 243½.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 182.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January, 214.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24th hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th June:—

Cotton	5,285	Bales.
Wheat	20,018	cwts.
Linseed	7,175	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,379	"
Ginjellyseed	235	"
Poppyseed	63	"
Groundnuts	1,177	"
Castorseed	8,072	"
Rice	2,914	"
Myrabollams	1,653	"
Cottonseed	8,010	"
Mowraseed	84	"
Gram	20,301	"
Jowar	3,673	"
Barley	288	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Rs. 6-4-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. ready 1s. 3 27-32d.
D.-d. Mail 1s. 4 27-32d. to 1s. 3⅞d.
T. T. forward 1s. 3¾d. July.
Credits 3 m.-s. ready 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m.-s. forward 1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Credits 6 m.-s. ready 1s. 4⅛d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs 3 m.-s. ready 176 nominal.
60 d.-s. Hongkong 132⅜.
60 d.-s. Shanghai 169⅜.
60 d.-s. Yokohama 150½ to 150¾.

BULLION.

	Rs.		
English Bar Gold	24	10	0
Australian do.	24	5	0
Bombay do.	24	4	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	10	0
English Dragons	15	1	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60	0	0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 19th June at 15 29-32d. the rupee.

Calcutta tendered for £100,000 Telegraphic Transfers (deferred) and Bombay for £90,000, which were accepted.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 17.

The Cotton Mill share market continued to be active to-day and yesterday's closing quotations were exceeded. The principal centre of activity was noticeable in Tata Iron and Steel shares and owing to brisk demand they advanced appreciably during the day.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 545 but at the close improved to Rs. 560.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 417½ Standards opened at Rs. 980 but closed at Rs. 990. Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,150. Swadeshi kept steady at Rs. 1,475. Centrals at Rs. 1,870.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 275, Simplex to Rs. 272½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 187½, Currimbhai to Rs. 177½ and Crescent to Rs. 92½.

Bombay-Burma trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 935.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept undchanged at Rs. 218. Preference were quoted at Rs. 170.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1044 but closed at Rs. 1052. Deferred share displayed a great activity and were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 198 to Rs. 205. They closed at Rs. 203.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 170.

Oriental Life Insurance Co., shares were placed at Rs. 635.

In Railway share Tapti Valleys were quoted at Rs. 562½ and Sara Lirajgunj at Rs. 73½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at par.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A sensational rise in jute mill shares constituted a feature of outstanding interest in the Calcutta Share Market yesterday. There was a rapid advance which extended to a great many securities, numerous buyers failing to obtain their requirements before their limits had been overtaken. A great deal of the buying was understood to be on the dealers' account. Neither tea shares nor coal shares attracted much attention.

The following sales were put through:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/4, Lakurka 21/8, Satpukuria 7/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 207 to 215; Auckland (ord) 120 to 131/8; Barnagore (ord) 90/8, to 93; Belvedere (ord) 159, 160, 166; Clive (ord) 76, 76/8, 77; Dalhousie (ord) 153; Delta (ord) 238 to 245; Empire (ord) 14; Empire (prefs) 105, 106; Fort Gloster (ord) 265 to 270; Fort William (ord) 73/8, 74/8; Gourepore (ord) 245, 247; Howrah 151 to 153; Hooghly (ord) 19/4; Kamarhatty (ord) 190, 204, 199, 201, 199; Kanknarrah (ord) 317, 321, 324; Kelvin (ord) 178 to 187; Lawrence (ord) 161, 163, 162, 166; Northbrook (ord) 14/8, 14/10; Reliance (ord) 139, 140; Soorah (ord) 110; Standard (ord) 214/8.

Tea:—Loobah 66.

Miscellaneous—Anglo Oriental Steam 8/4, 8/8; Chowringhee Properties (debs) 103/8.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93/8 to 93/9; and small lots were done at 93/10 to 93/11.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, AMRITSAR.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION DECIDED UPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The shareholders of the National Insurance and Banking Company Ltd., of Amritsar, assembled in an extraordinary general meeting on 13th June 1915, have resolved that the Company go into voluntary liquidation and have appointed Messrs. Dignasse and Bangham, Chartered Accountants of Lahore, as liquidators. An advisory committee consisting of three shareholders and two creditors has also been formed to assist the liquidators.

BOGUS COMMERCIAL AGENT SENTENCED

A MAN OF MANY ALIASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 17.

The City Magistrate has finally disposed of the three charges of cheating three persons in Bangalore City against Dr. Sundram Iyer alias Dr. Sunder Lal, etc., who was arrested here in April last at the instance of a Bombay merchant in connection with a dishonored cheque some time last year. The accused, who conducted his own defence, cross-examined the prosecution witnesses for several days.

The accused has been found guilty of taking jewellery from two Hindus, ostensibly on inspection, and mortgaging it with the Bangalore Bank Ltd., and posing as a medical man to the Hindustan Assurance Company and passing several lives for that office.

The Magistrate passed the aggregate sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, with an option of nine months more. The police of Bombay and several other cities now require him for trial for similar frauds spread over some years.

MR. REDMOND AND COALITION GOVERNMENT.

"A RESPECTFUL REFUSAL."

Writing on Mr. Redmond's position in regard to the "Coalition" Government in the "Reynold's Newspaper," Mr. T. P. O'Connor says:—

Home Rulers, English and Irish, cannot see the entrance into the Cabinet of so many political opponents without some apprehension as to the future of Home Rule. Mr. Redmond, I am sure, could have had a seat in the Cabinet if he had desired it, and his presence would certainly have added strength and prestige to the Ministry, and would at the same time have been a great object-lesson and a guarantee for the future of Home Rule of the most valuable character, for nobody could be foolish enough to believe that if Mr. Redmond were fit to be a Minister of the Empire he was not fit to be Prime Minister of his own country. I understand that Mr. Redmond has respectfully refused the offer, and I have no doubt that he felt such refusal was imposed upon him by the conditions of Irish public life. The Irish party has a long unbroken tradition behind it of single-minded and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Ireland, and probably many of Mr. Redmond's countrymen might think that he would have broken that tradition, or would at least be charged with breaking it, if he were to take any office until Home Rule had been established. Anyhow, whatever Mr. Redmond did would have been approved by the Irish people, over whom he has a hold stronger than any leader since Parnell, and stronger perhaps than Parnell's.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste of your mouth. Try Kazagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 17.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur D. van Wijngaarden as Honorary Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi.

Khan Saheb Nasarwanji Rustamji Vachha, Acting Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay, to be substantive pro tem. Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Khan Saheb Kaikhosru Mancherji Clubwala, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, to be substantive pro tem. Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison.

Mr. Tehmuras Kavasji Modi to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Modi, deceased.

Mr. Ghanashama Vithal Desai, Acting Mahalkari of Mundgod in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Vice Mr. F. L. Clifford appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ziauddir Ahmed to act as First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb Vaman Narayen Barve to act as Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Jadeja Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji to act as Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Vice Mr. Hector R. Kothavala on deputation, Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji to act as Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji to act as Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Vice Mr. C. J. Power appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Phirozshah Manekji to act as First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police and to continue to be seconded in foreign service.

Mr. Muhammad Daud Shaikh Ismail to act as First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Sitaram Balwant Rao to act as Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parakh to act as Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. C. Davidson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S. Mr. Shukla also to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. A. E. Cumming, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 25th June 1915.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for four months and eight days with effect from 24th May 1915.

Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman to hold charge of the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Henderson.

Mr. F. X. Saldanha, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Nasik, and Amednagar Districts.

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, on relief, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts.

Mr. B. G. Tilak, Assistant Superintendent of Matheran, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent of Matheran in addition to his own duties from 1st to 9th December 1914, both days inclusive.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Nawabshah, is granted privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major John Wicks Molyneux Hawes, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. H. Trevor, employed under the War Office. Dated 11th August 1914.

Captain Eric Tom Lambert to be Major, vice J. W. M. Hawes, promoted. Dated 11th August 1914.

Lieutenant Percy Hamilton Retallack to be Captain, vice E. T. Lambert, promoted. Dated 11th August 1914.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Woodman Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice P. H. Retallack, promoted. Dated 11th August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Norman William Faith is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 12th May 1915.

Lieutenant Henry James Dibbs to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th May 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Alec Walter Puttick to be Lieutenant, vice H. J. Dibbs, promoted. Dated 12th May 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Norman Boyd Kinnear to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th May 1915.

Surgeon-Captain Samuel Arthur Powell, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 12th May 1915.

Mr. Manockji J. M. Cursetji, appointed by the Government of India as an Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service of the Indian P. W. D. for service under the Government of Bombay, is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. R. Duckett, appointed by the Secretary of State as Assistant Architect under the Consulting Architect to Government, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 12th March 1915.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Hassaram Jashanmal Manghirmalani, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. F. C. Davidson, I.C.S., and Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., passed on 8th June 1915 an examination in Marathi according the Higher Standard.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 7th June 1915.

Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, A.C.G.I., B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Central Division for employment under the Mechanical Engineer to Government at the Central Store at Dapuri, Poona.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ended on 15th instant in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Poona, Satara the Karnatak, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. Sowing has commenced in parts of Sind, the Konkan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Locusts damaged kharif crops in parts of two talukas of Nawabshah District. The supply of fodder was adequate except in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, four talukas of Thar and Parkar, three of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Deccan, but were generally steady elsewhere.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. B-11

LAWLESSNESS IN THE PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE TO PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The President of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has received the following communication from Mr. Kettlewell, Additional Secretary, Punjab Government:—

In continuation of my letter dated the 27th May 1915, acknowledging the receipt of the representation made by your Sabha on the subject of the recent disturbances in the south-west Punjab, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has recently had the advantage of discussing the representations made with the deputation of leading Hindu gentlemen who waited on him on behalf of the Sabha. The result of the discussion which took place has already been issued in the form of a Communique and has appeared in the press of the province. The Sabha will no doubt have observed that the Punjab Government has already taken and will continue to take executive action for the restoration and maintenance of peace and good order in the tracts affected by the recent disturbances and that many of their suggestions in this behalf have either been anticipated or will now be given effect to

His Honour much appreciates the temperate and reasonable spirit in which the Sabha and its representatives at the discussion have approached this very difficult question and he trusts it has been made clear to them that, while the suddenness of the outbreak and its rapid spread took the local authorities by surprise and have facilitated the escape of many of the criminals from judicial punishment the Government is doing all that is possible to supplement the action of the courts by executive measures to make those responsible for the dacoities realise the authority of law and to restore confidence to the victims of the recent outrages.

With regard to the cases pending before the courts the Lieut.-Governor does not think that it is expedient at this stage to interfere in the manner suggested in your representation. Should fresh and reliable evidence be forthcoming in any serious case in which the accused have been discharged or a "nolle prosequi" entered, further investigation will be made and steps taken to bring the real offenders to justice, but this is a question which will depend on a careful scrutiny of facts in individual cases and his Honour is not prepared to say at present that this course can be profitably adopted in any particular case.

The other matters dealt with in the Sabha's representation have already been discussed with the deputation which waited on the Lieutenant-Governor and the action taken or contemplated by Government has already been outlined in the communique referred to above.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

The "Punjabee" publishes a circular letter of the Punjab Hindu Sabha announcing a special session of the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held on the 27th instant at Lahore with a view to consider the question of the constitution of the Sabha and heal up the split between the Lahore and Ferozepur parties.

DACOITY NEAR AMRITSAR.

ARREST OF 4 MEMBERS OF THE GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

In connection with the dacoity near Amritsar, the dead body of the Havildar who was missing has been recovered from the canal close by. The corpse had the uniform on, with three bullet wounds in the legs and chest. It is said that the military authorities have taken charge of the three survivors of the guard who were said to have been wounded and are going to hold an enquiry as to whether the men were guilty of a dereliction of duty. The arrest of four men from among the dacoits is reported to have been effected by the Jullundur and Kapurthala police at Sultanpur. The Deputy Commissioner has again left for Jullundur presumably in this connection.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following further contributions towards the above-named Fund have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 48,-851; Mr. Khetsikhiasi, Rs. 501; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Rs. 250; Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Powalla, Rs. 200; A Parsee admirer, Rs. 200; Mr. M. S. Captain, Rs. 200; Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Rs. 200; Bai Hamabai Framjee Cama, Rs. 200; Messrs. Hirjee Nensi & Co., Rs. 151; Sir H. E. E. Procter Kt., Rs. 150; Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Rs. 150; From the Committee of the Mrs. M. K. Ghandhy Address Fund started by the Indian Women of Bombay, being the amount of unspent balance, Rs. 105-6; Bai Cooverbai Framjee Panday, Rs. 101; Mr. H. N. Moose Bar-at-Law, Rs. 101; Messrs. Laljee Thakersey & Co., Rs. 101; Mr. Devjee Hirjee, Rs. 101; Messrs. Keshavjee Jadhavjee & Co., Rs. 101; Mr. Lakhamsee Khetsi, Rs. 101; Mr. Tokersey Kanjee, Rs. 101; Messrs. Jivraj Ratansi & Co., Rs. 101; Mr. D. F. Cama, Rs. 100; A friend, Rs. 100; Dr. A. G. Viegas, Rs. 100; Mr. M. P. Khareghat I.C.S., (retired), Rs. 100; Mr. J. Guzder, Rs. 100; Mr. Rustomba H. Patuck, Rs. 100; Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid C.I.E., Rs. 100; Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons, Rs. 100; Mr. Ishwardas Lakmidas, Rs. 100; Dr. D. R. Wadia, Rs. 100; Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart, Rs. 100; Mr. Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 100; H. H. The Nawab Begum Sahiba of Janjira, Rs. 100; Mr. Anandjee Nanjee, Rs. 100; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Rs. 100; Mr. D. D. Nanavati I.C.S., Rs. 100; Mr. F. M. Garda, Rs. 100; Total Rs. 53,770-6-0.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Grant College Medical Society, monthly meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association: A public lecture on Indian Music, by Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, at 6-30 and 10 p.m. The London Costume Comedy Co.

SATURDAY, June 19.

Asho Zarthosht-no Diso, Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting. Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS

ALFREY—On the 3rd June at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Alfrey (Dy. Supdt., Telegraph Engineering), a daughter.
BROWNE—On 9th June, at 23. Prome Road, the wife of Mr. P. H. Browne of a daughter
WEBSTER—On the 8th instant, at Sunnyside, Alipore, to Mr. & Mrs. Webster, a son.

MARRIAGES

EDWARDS—MISQUITA—On the 9th June, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. J. Wright, Walter Frederick Edwards of the Reserve Police, Calcutta, to Constance Alberta, third daughter of Mr. T. Misquita, Ag. Chief Clerk, B. N. Ry., and Mrs. Misquita. (Madras papers please copy).
FORDHAM—JACOBS—On the 26th May, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. H. England, Major William Marshall Fordham, 20th, D.C.O. Infantry, to Annie Lilian, youngest daughter of T. W. Jacobs, Esq., of Bedford Park, London, W.

DEATH.

HARCOURT—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 7th June, our only son, Horace Adonus Stanley, died of Kala-azar fever, aged 7 years and 6 months. A loving and affectionate child to his parents. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." (English and up-country papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Henry Seymour Cassels, who died at Arthus Road Hospital on the 18th June 1912, R. I. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

June 18.

198 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"C" Company— Saturday, 19th and Sunday, 20th instant.
"D" Company—Monday, 21st, Tuesday, 22nd, Wednesday, 23rd, Thursday, 24th, Friday, 25th, Saturday, 26th, and Sunday 27th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188 Medals—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

201 Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.—
No. 7635 Vol. C. W. Pugh.

202 2nd. Lieut. E. M. F. Nicholson, is posted to "G" Company from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB,

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—The Children of the Regiment ..... Fucik
Overture—Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse—Las Golondrinas ..... Valverde
Selection—La Fille du Regiment ..... Donizetti
Serenade—Andalusische ..... Eilenberg
Melodies from The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Dance—Kisses ..... Marylis

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct in English the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the subject of his sermon being "Tatwamasi."

REPORTED BURGLARY.

Shrikrishna Bhagwan, residing at New Hanuman Lane, reports the theft of Rs. 350 from a box in his house. The box was apparently stolen by somebody effecting entrance into the room through a window facing the lane.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha will deliver, at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on Indian Music, accompanied by instrumental and vocal music.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

Balokhan, aged 30 years, a Mahomedan coal trimmer, on the s. s. Kurmarch, fell overboard on Wednesday last, when the vessel was lying at anchor in the stream. Another fireman who heard a loud splash in the water, raised an alarm and a life buoy was immediately put down to save the man, but without success. The body has been not yet recovered.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

By Brigr.-General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)

POONA, June 16.

GENERAL STAFF ORDERS.

Captain J. P. Stockley, 102nd Grenadiers is temporarily appointed to the Divisional Area Staff for a period of 3, months with effect from 10th June (forenoon.)

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

Under the provisions of para 642 (j) Army Regulations, India Volume I, the undermentioned N.C.O. is permitted to draw compensation in lieu of rations with effect from 13th June, whilst employed at Divisional Area Headquarters:—No. 8639 Sergt. T. E. Holmes-a-Court, 2nd Bn. Dorset Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave as under, the specified period to count from the date of sailing; this cate should be reported to the D.A.A.G.—

Major J. H. Lloyd, 1st Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade 6 months; Major H. B. D. Campbell, Royal Engineers, 6 month.

Heads of Departments are requested to furnish this branch as early as possible with a nominal roll of all Non-Commissioned Officers of the R.H. & R.F.A. at present serving with "Expeditionary Forces."

On return from Field Service, Major H. B. D. Campbell, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Brigade.

With reference to paragraph 438, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the following allotments are made for the year 1915-16:—

Bombay Brigade ..... Rs. 100
Poona Brigade ..... Rs. 300

Brigade Commanders concerned should furnish direct to the Superintendent, Empress Gardens, Poona, a detailed list of allotments sanctioned to individual units in their Brigade.

Reference India Army Order No. 300 dated 7th June 1915 the Government of India sanctions the introduction of a new rate of Engineer Pay at sixpence per diem.

2. This rate will be admissible to Royal Engineer recruits, enlisted in this country, from the date of enistment until they complete a recruit's course of training when they will be re-tested for the Royal Engineer Corps trade ratings.

3. All expenditure connected with these Engineer recruits is chargeable to the Imperial Government under item (G) of paragraph 2 of the agreement in Appendix I of Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accounts dated 3rd May. 1915, and should be debited to the Central War Controller under paragraph 15 of instructions attached to that letter.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, June 17.

GENERAL STAFF ORDERS.

Officers Commanding Units will submit to this office by 12 noon on Friday next, 18th instant, (by telegram if necessary) the names of any officers desirous of employment with the Indian Flying Service as Officer fliers, either in India or over-seas.

Candidates should fulfil the conditions as to service and physical fitness laid down in Army Order 133 of 1912 as amended by Army Order 350 of 1912.

Preference will be given to officers holding a pilot certificate, or with some knowledge of engineering and internal combination engines, but the names of officers willing to be trained may be forwarded.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

No. 547 L/Cpl. Gerring H. 2/4th Wilts Regiment is appointed Assistant Class V at the Military Prison and Detention Barracks, Poona from 1-6-15. Vive No. 33124 Bombarler Hartigan M., 81st R.F.A., remanded to regimental duty.

Os. C Units, which are not in possession of accommodation for prisoners will, in the event of having any prisoners, refer for instructions as to their disposal to Brigade Headquarters.

Brigade Order No. 665 dated 11-6-15 is cancelled.

The detail of officers as mentioned below will assemble at the Orderly Room 2/4th Wilts Regiment at 10 a.m. on the 22nd day of June 1915, for the purpose of trying by a district court-martial the accused No. 3115 Pte. Arthur George Waite 2/4th Wilts Regiment (and such other person or persons as may be brought before them): President, Major F. W. Halton, 2/4th Border Regiment; Members: A Captain, 96th Infantry, An Officer, 102nd Grenadiers, Captain and Adjutant G. R. Blake, 2/4th Wilts Regiment will conduct the prosecution. The accused will be warned, and all witnesses required to attend. The O.C. 2/4th Wilts Regiment will arrange for forms, stationary etc. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona.

The detail of officers as mentioned below will assemble at the Dining Room East Factory Barracks, Kirkee at 10 a.m. on the 22nd day of June 1915, for the purpose of trying by a district court-martial the accused Sub-Conducton William Patrick Courtenay Kelly, Indian Ordance Department. (and such other person or persons as may be brought before them.) President, Major A. Collins, 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade; Members: Captain J. E. C. Graham, 2/4th Border Regiment, An Officer, 3rd Sappers and Miners. Major W. S. Beamish, R.A. will conduct the prosecution. The accused will be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend. The A.D.O.S., 5th and 6th Divisions will arrange for forms, stationery etc. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona.

A Standing Barrack Committee composed as under will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint to select a site for sinking a well for Officers quarters now under construction at Belgaum. President, Major H. S. Garrat, 103rd Mahaaratta L.I.; Members: Officer Commanding Depot 2nd Norfolk Regiment, Officer Commanding Depot 100th Maharatta L.I., The Senior Medical Officer, Belgaum and the Garrison Engineer, Belgaum.

Reference Brigade Order 663, dated 11-6-15 in first line for "S.M.O. I.M.S.," read "S.M.O., R.A.M.C."

With reference to Brigade Order No. 464, dated 3rd May 1915, clause (e) it is notified that, when a reservist is invalided during the period of embodiment, he shall be eligible for the same pensionary privileges as apply to a man serving with the colours, irrespective of whether the disability was caused during embodiment or not.

The undermentioned is granted leave as under:—Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., 6 days.

No. 344 2nd Class Sub-Assistant R. G. Khanolker is granted two months leave on Medical Certificate on full pay with effect from 15th June 1915.

NOTICE.

The Ammunition Factory, Kirkee will be closed on Saturday being a public holiday.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the attack being reported from Market section. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 60, as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 69 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,472, out of which 18 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 9 of these latter, C Ward 6, D Ward 2 and E Ward 1.

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SUMER SING BAHADUR OF JODHPUR.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Who arrived in Bombay from the Front by the Mail boat yesterday.

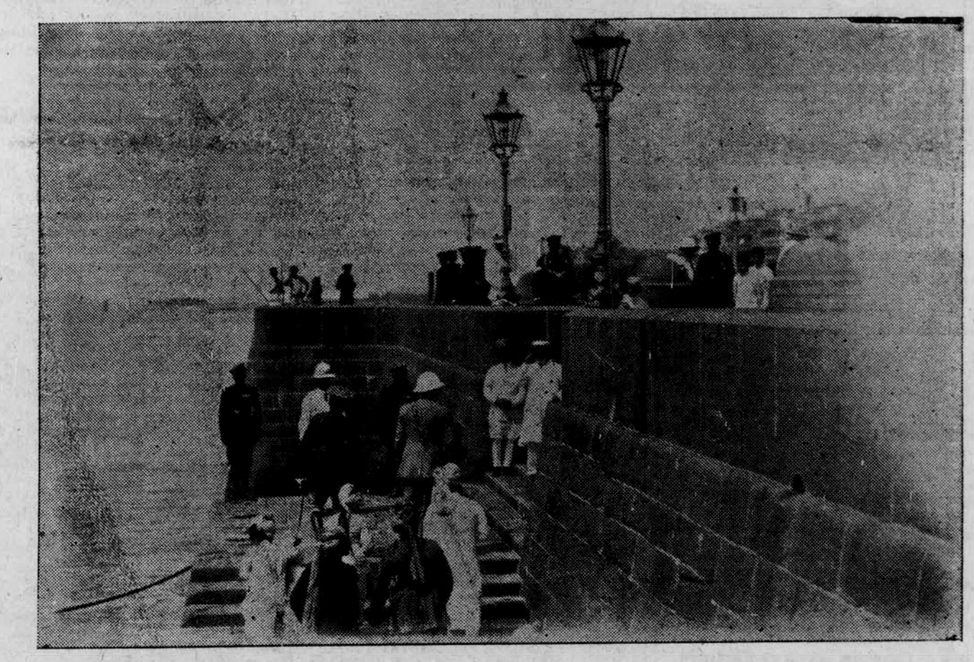

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur's landing at Apollo Bunder.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR.

RETURNS FROM THE FRONT.

Among the distinguished arrivals yesterday by the P. and O. Mail steamer Malwa, was his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness accompanied his uncle Sir Pratap Singh, to the Front during the early stages of the war, when the Jodhpur and Bikanir forces left our shores quietly without attracting any public attention.

His Highness is a young man, still a minor and will soon attain his eighteenth year when it is expected that the present Council of Regency at Jodhpur will terminate their rule, and the young Chief will be invested with full powers. Among those who returned with his Highness by the s.s. Malwa were Maharaj Kumar Dalapat Singh Rahat, Maharaj Kumar Gumansingh, Col. Thakur Singh, and Captain P. Singh, A.D.Cs.

At about 10 a.m., yesterday his Highness landed at the Apollo Bunder by a P. and O. steam launch, and was received by a deputation of his Highness' subjects in Bombay. Floral wreathes were profurely thrown over his Highness, and several members of the priestly class were busy with cocoanut offering.

His Highness looked extremely well after his experiences at the Front and after chatting with a number of Jodhpur sardars and officials, who had come to Bombay, his Highness motored to the palace of his Highness the Gaekwar at Nepean Sea Road. Here his Highness was met by Col. Windham, Resident, Western Rajputana State, who had come down from Mount Abu to receive the young Chief. During the day his Highness motored round the city.

His Highness informed our representative that his visit to the Front was of a private and confidential nature.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will re-open its second Session on Sunday next when the opening address of the Session will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri, of the Servants of India Society at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon at 9 a.m. Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside. The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet the same day and hour at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhaker's House, Girgaon) and the opening address will be delivered by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

SARDAR PHIROFE HOSHANG DASTUR MEMORIAL FUND.

Out of the funds subscribed for the above fund, Rs. 901 have been spent on a three-fourths life-size oil painting portrait of the Dastoor, which is placed at the Esplanade Police Court, while out of the balance of Rs. 1,650, Rs. 1,100 have been paid to the Endowment Fund of the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital and Rs. 550 to the Memorial School for the Blind, as per resolution of the subscribers passed at their meeting in October 1914. The total amount subscribed in aid of the fund was Rs. 5,834.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of three appointments of Magistrate and Collector to the cadre of the Indian Civil Service in Bihar and Orissa and the inclusion of one of these in the list of appointments in that province which are open to members of the Provincial Civil Service This addition to the cadre is made on account of the posts of (a) the City Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate of Patna (b) the Deputy Commissioner, Angul and (c) a third Settlement Officer. Two posts of Deputy Collector in the lowest grade will simultaneously be reduced.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Wacha's remarks on the letter of the President of the Surat Municipality asking the co-operation of the Bombay Corporation in convening a conference of all the Municipalities of our Presidency tempts me to pen this letter which I hope you will be pleased to publish in your widely-circulated paper. It is scarcely necessary to point out that a conference on the proposed lines is extremely necessary and that the course of local self-government would be considerably accelerated by a full and free discussion of municipal questions by all the Municipalities. Nor would the meeting of the accredited representativs of the Municipalities fail to develope and stimulate their sense of dignity and independence which is so much at discount in moffussil Municipalities. It was only a few weeks ago that a correspondent drew public attention in your columns to the extent to which official influence has undermined the true spirit of local self-government. Even more dangerous than the influence of official Chairmen and Councillors are the methods enployed by petty officials and their tools in manipulating votes at the elections and in the Municipal Chamber. Who will deny in view of these circumstances, that official-ridden Municipalities would perceive their strength and their possibilities by associating with more independent and highly organized Municipalities. It is natural then that the eyes of the Municipalities should turn to Bombay Corporation for instruction and initiative. If outside people take many Bombay things as foreign and *belati*, they admire many Bombay institutions and movements to an almost surprising extent. This applies with peculiar force to our Corporation which is an imperishable monument of the dignity and freedoom of civic life. What other corporation would be able to guide and inspire the younger municipalities which are confronted by questions which they cannot solve and which are subject to influences which they cannot escape? And what Municipality would they, in their turn, approach with greater profit, for help and advice in the new experiment of holding a municipal conference?

It was quite natural therefore that the enlightened President of the Surat Municipality should have solicited the support of our Corporation in organising this movement. But Mr. Wacha, our hoary civic father, has not given a very encouraging reply though his motion to send one or two representatives to the conference was passed by the Corporation. The constitution and problems of the Bombay Municipality are quite unique. But never the less it could be a most useful member of the proposed conference by its richer experience, its better organization and above all by its nobler traditions of civic freedom.

May I therefore urge again the crying necessity of the proposed conference and hope that the Bombay Corporation will take a very liberal view of its duties towards its sister Municipalities,—Yours etc.,

INDULAL K. YAJNIK,

Bombay, June 17th.

Mr. F.B. Lovery, Registrar of the Madras Court of Small Causes, retired from public service with effect from yesterday and handed over charge to his successor Mr. J. Krishna Rao.

SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

BILLIARDS AND SWIMMING.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The 13th Reserve Cavalry Regiment held an eight miles "Marathon" race at Colchester on May 22 with full service equipment, including rifle, bandolier, bayonet and puttees. Thirty-one commenced this difficult task, and twenty-five completed the full distance. The last ten, however, exceeded the time limit of eighty-five minutes. The performance, nevertheless, was an excellent one considering that the men were running against a stiff breeze most of the journey. The winner, Private Dye, of "A" Squadron, ran, brilliantly, and won by nearly a mile, in 75½ minutes. Six weeks ago he won a similar race in the same easy fashion. The next five positions were Private Richardson, "C" Squadron, second; Private Marshall, "C" Squadron, third; Shoeing-Smith Johnson, "A" Squadron, fourth; Private Fordoff "C" Squadron, fifth and Private Lloyd "B" Squadron, Sixth.

A large gathering assembled at Brown's Grounds, Nunhead, on the same day to witness the sports held by Bob Hunter, trainer of the Millwal Football Club. The open events secured good entries, composed principally of competitors representing both of the services. In the open mile Trumpeter Stanton, R.E., repeated his victory of last year, whilst Private Wiffen's, R. W. K. Regiment, win in the half-mile open was splendidly attained. In the 100 yards open handicap G. Rule defeated S. C. Wilson, Manor Park (reputed to be one of the fastets sprinters in London) by inhes, on a heavy grass track, in 10 2-5sec.

The Second Reserve Cavalry Regiment commenced their sports meeting at Aldershot by deciding the dismounted events before a large attendance on the Cavalry Brigade Recreation Ground. The sports will be continued to-morrow, when the mounted competitions will be held in the Long Valley. The winners were: 100 yards, Trumpet-Major Brown, time, 11sec.; quarter mile, Trumpet-Major Brown, time 60sec.; 120 yards (final), Trumpet-Major Brown, time, 19 2-5sec., one mile (open to garrison, Sergeant O'Brien, 12th Cavalry Regt., 5min. 6 2-5sec.; long jump Trumpet-Major Brown, 17ft. 9in.; high jump, Private Hall and Private Weaver tied with 4ft. 10in.; one mile relay race, C Squadron, time, 4min. 16 4-5sec.; three and a-half miles cross-country race C Squadron (individual prize winner, Private Weaver, C Squadron, 22min. 7sec.); open tug-of-war. C Squadron; Sergeant's tug-of-war, A Squadron.

BILLIARDS.

The match of 18,000 up between Inman and Newman for £100, the latter with 2,000 points start, was concluded at Messrs. Thurston's, Leicester-square, on the night of Saturday May 22. Three session were played yesterday, Inman having been unwell on Friday evening, when there was only ten minutes' play. Inman showed excellent form at the two first sessions. In the morning he scored 976 to 470, making breaks of 248, 84, 50, 64, 69, and 150, to Newman's 61, 91, 150, 59, and 54 (unfinished). In the afternoon Inman compiled breaks of 278, 58, 162, 143, and 284, and Newman made 61 (full), 191, 88, 103, and 2 . the former scording 1,077 to 766, which brought the totals to: Newman, 17,261; Inman (in play), 17,251. Inman gave another good display in the evening, and scoring 749 to 333, proved successful by 406 points. He made breaks of 229, 201, 84, 104, and 68 (unfinished) to Newman's best of 80, 53, and 92. Final scores: Inman, 18,000; Newman (rec. 2,000), 17,594.

Inman commenced another stiff task on the following Monday, in the form of a level match of 18,000 up against Stevenson. The latter was well off the mark, and at the end of the day he led by 1,501 to 1;234. Both played well the following afternoon, Stevenson averaging 74 and Inman 51. The latter was indisposed in the evening, however, and quite unable to do himself justice, so that he only scored 30 points. On the other hand, Stevenson was in brilliant form, as he increased an unfinished break of 117 to 406 and returned the fine average of 83 for the session.

The "sick" man was all there the following day, and as Stevenson was rather "out of touch," Inman made rapid progress and reduced the Hull man's lead to 423 points. With two such experts in opposition, we are sure to see a keen game, but most people expect Inman to win.

Inman made one of his characteristic efforts last evening, when, by scoring 1,235 points to 183 by Stevenson, he altered the look of the game and secured a lead of 753 points.

SWIMMING.

The final heat of the Serpentine Swimming Club's race for Lord Claud Hamilton's trophy was decided in the Serpentine Lake, Hyde Park, on May 22 over a thirty-five yards course, and was won by C. P. Bryant, 15sec. start. W. H. Melhuish, scratch, was fourth.

Lieutenant W. V. Edwards, 7th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, a well-known swimmer, has been promoted captain.

Paul Vasseur, the speedy French swimmer, has been awarded the Medaille Militaire.

Dulwich College met St. Paul's School on the same day at West Kensington in a series of swimming contests. F. H. Newman, St. Paul's, won the 100 yards in the school record in 1min. 3 3-5sec., and L. N. Gaskell, St. Paul's, the 50 yards race. St. Paul's won a six a-side team race, and also beat Dulwich by 5 goals to 0 at water polo.

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Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the Bombay Chronicle is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 18, 1915.

THE CENTENARY OF WATERLOO.

But for the present war the centenary of the famous Battle of Waterloo, which occurs to-day would have been made the occasion of a great celebration in which practically all Europe would have joined, even France, for in some respects Waterloo proved her salvation. But to the British, and the small countries of Europe especially, the value of Waterloo has been without measure. It was indeed an epoch-making victory which brought to an end a long period of strife and bloodshed and ushered in peace and security. Then, as now, one ambitious man sought to impress his will on the rest of the nations, and hesitated at no step which brought his ambition nearer fulfilment. The national aspirations of others were rudely trampled upon, the unoffending were overrun by his great armies, the horrors of war were imposed without flinching by the ambitious and masterful Napoleon. But he was doomed to be broken, and all the fame and glory of his rule were destroyed in the fatal Battle of Waterloo, fought on June 18th, 1815, when Wellington, the British general, measured himself against him. The story has often been told, but the centenary will cause many to renew acquaintance with some of the brilliant accounts which have come down to us, accounts which leave no doubt of the fierceness of the struggle, and the superb bravery shown by the soldiers of both armies. It was a battle begun and finished in one day,—a strange contrast with the battles of to-day but not more strange than the fact that it was also a war begun and finished in a week or so. From the moment the Guards of Wellington made their famous charge and broke the forces of Napoleon on the ridge, the war was over, and the prospects of the French Emperor regaining his sway over Europe hopelessly shattered. Few battles have been more decisive. In contrast with the conflict of to-day, when after ten months fighting in a very limited area, we do not appear to be any nearer a decisive result than at the beginning, the Battle of Waterloo, which began at noon and finished at eight o'clock at night, stands for the complete overthrow of the whole French army. After that Napoleon was powerless to re-establish his army to meet the on-coming pursuers, and only at the gates of Paris did the pursuing forces halt.

His reign of terror had brought fear to all the crowned heads of Europe. None were safe from the depradations of the Emperor, who seemed able to overcome obstacles of every nature with invincible skill. But at last he met with defeat, and retired to France a broken leader. His abdication was necessary and he was forced to the seclusion of the Island of Elba. But his restless spirit could not be bound, and at the very time when the ambassadors of the various European countries were deliberating in Vienna on a scheme for the remodelling of Europe, he was making his way to his beloved country, once more to be made their ruler. It was recognised that urgent measures were necessary, so the British representative, the Duke of Wellington, was entrusted with the problem of meeting the enemy on the field of battle. All the Allies promised support, but in the nature of the case, some of the nations were not in a position to grant much assistance till some considerable time had passed. And during that time the active, energetic Emperor might have fallen on the separate parts of the army and smashed them. But Wellington and Blucher were able to bring together in a marvellously quick time two considerable armies which were to operate in Belgium where it was practically certain the first battles would have to be fought. Napoleon quickly brought his army to the frontier of Belgium and concentrated on Charleroi. But the direction of his attack on Brussels was uncertain, and made it necessary for Wellington to move slowly before definitely deciding on a course of action. Those who know the geography of the district recognise the wisdom of his delay before throwing his army on one position. But as soon as it was evident Napoleon did not intend a flank movement, but a direct attack through the British lines, Wellington decided to meet him first at Quatre Bras., while Blucher concentrated at Ligny. The British troops were not yet in position when the attack was made under Marshal Ney, and at the beginning the Belgian and Bavarian troops were easily driven from their positions. But the British army steadily drew forward from Brussels, and as soon as they reached the ground entered into the conflict. On the arrival of the Guards the result was not long in doubt; the French were driven back from the wood of Bossu, and forced to retreat. By this time Ney's forces were outnumbered. On the other hand Blucher had not fared well for he had had to face a strong force under the Emperor himself. It was a strenuous fight of the most sanguinary kind, and the steady pressure of the superior troops of Napoleon forced the centre of the Prussian army. There was nothing to be done but retreat, so the remainder of the army steadily moved back on to the river Dylo in the direction of Wavre. Here Blucher quickly reorganised his army, which was still a strong and unbeaten force, in spite of the great losses borne and the boastful reports of victory forwarded by Napoleon to Paris. The left wing of Wellington's army was now unprotected and he saw that a retreat must be made to a more favourable position. It was a heavy wet day and night, and the army ploughed its way to the position in the vicinity of Mont St. Jean, about a mile and a half in front of the small village of Waterloo. His position was a rising hill with a plain about a mile broad in front and across the valley the heights of La Belle Alliance. On the side of the Duke was an army of 75,000 men, including about 30,000 British. But these were not the famous Peninsula veterans who had won so many notable victories under their leader. They had been called to the war in America. The army was arranged in two lines, and in such a way that the second line could easily come to the aid of the first if hard pressed. Napoleon brought up his army, rather stronger in artillery and cavalry than the British, from Quatre Bras through the night, and arrived within sight of the British position in the early morning. His one hope was that he might fight Wellington at once so as to prevent his falling back on Brussels where he could wait for the arrival of the Russian and other troops. He did not count much on Blucher for he believed that army to be quite broken. But, Blucher already preparing to fulfil promise to Wellington, in a handsome way. Wellington only decided to give battle on hearing from Blucher that he would support him with 25,000 men. But the road was almost impassable, and though he brought a much larger force, it was late in arriving. But the fact of his getting his army over the rough country is a high tribute to his indomitable will and courage.

The attack commenced at noon with a furious cannonade by the French, followed by a strong attack on Hougomont one of the fortified positions of the British. The French were forced back and the garrison relieved. The second attack was on the centre, but it was met by the British cavalry who rushed after the fleeing Cuirassiers, only to be badly cut up themselves by going too far into the enemy's ranks. A third assault was levelled on the British right, but the infantry awaited its coming in dead silence, ranged in a double line of squares. The artillerymen were driven from their guns, but the squares stood firm, fired a deadly volley into the enemy, who were forced to retire time after time. In these attacks the greater part of the magnificent French cavalry were destroyed. It was now half past six and Napoleon saw the approaching forces of Blucher. He realised that his chances of success were passing, and he determined on a final effort. Calling up his veteran Guards he bade them take the position. Headed by Marshal Ney and shouting "Vive L'Empereur" they dashed forward but were met with a terrific volley from the British. The attack was renewed, but it was in vain. At the right moment came Wellington's command, "Up Guards, and At Them," and soon the brave body of French Guards was decimated. Napoleon saw the game was up. Wellington, who had always been where the danger was greatest, urging on his men to steady patience and courage, gave the order for a general attack by the British. Meanwhile the Prussians were attacking the French right. Soon the whole French army was in flight, and the Emperor seeing the day was lost, made for Charleroi. The officers were unable to rally the men, and they too made off in despair. It was an awful retreat and the disordered rabble were an easy prey for the pursuing Prussians, who eagerly accepted the work while their English allies rested after the long day of fighting. Napoleon escaped to Paris, but he saw his chances of retaining the position of Emperor were lost, and he decided to abdicate. He had hopes of reaching America but the shore was carefully watched and at last he voluntarily surrendered to the captain of the Bellerophon, a British war ship. His end is known to all. He was sent to end his last days in the lonely solitude of the Island of St. Helena. Thus was broken the power of a man who allowed nothing to stand in the way of the attainment of his desires, who rode roughshod over the national feelings of Europe. It also marked the beginning of a new era of peace for the whole of that Continent.

Notes of the Day.

The German Communiqué

There is something highly significant in the reticence of the British and French communiqués regarding the recent operations northward of Ypres and also at La Bassée, having regard to the admission we now get in a German communiqué of a "reverse at Ypres" and the statement that the battle is continuing. The battles in these areas were thus evidently of far greater importance than would be gathered from the laconic reports that we have hitherto had from Paris and London, and further communiqués regarding the progress of the operations will now be awaited with added interest. It seems that the long lull enforced by the necessity of waiting for the supply of muntions to be adequate enough to prevent the possibility of a failure, on account of shortage, to follow up a successful initiative, has now ended. It is notable also that the German communiqué gives us news of a vigorous fresh French offensive in the Vosges; and still more notable is the admission of the Russian successes between the Dniester and the marshes of Zurawno.

Germany and "The Good War."

Herr Maximilian Harden, the editor of "Zukunft" is, as everyone knows, the most frank of German journalists and the most daring. He pours scorn on the new pose of the German Government as a Government that was eager for peace but was forced into war,—pace Dr. Bethman-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag on Italy as a breaker of faith. Herr Harden prefers the Hollweg style of last August, when the great wrong done to Belgium was frankly and cynically avowed. "Let us," boldly writes Herr Harden, "abandon our contemptible efforts to justify Germany's conduct: have done with this lying attempt to deceive the enemy. We did not plunge into this formidable adventure against our will, as a nation set upon. We wanted this war, and we were right in wanting it. We are not arraigned before the tribunal of Europe; we do not regard her jurisdiction. Our power will create a new law in Europe. Germany strikes! When she has subdued new realms to her genius the priests of every religion will bless the Good War."

The Spirit of the Belgians.

We have frequently had glimpses, since the German occupation of Belgiam, of the spirit which continues to be shown by the Belgians left in the country. The other day we heard how the population of Brussels rushed into the streets to see the destruction of a Zeppelin by British aeroplanes, and when they saw it finally disposed of, burst into the "Marseillaise" and the Belgian national anthem. It is evident that the spirit and example of Herr Max, the famous Burgomaster, still lives in the Belgian capital in spite of all that it has passed through. But more wonderful than anything has been the spirit and daring of the children. Not long ago we published a picture of some Flemish children parading in front of the German headquarters in Brussels with a banner on which was inscribed "A Berlin." That is the sort of thing that the German soldiers hate most of all. The chasing of children makes them look supremely silly.

Two Stories of the Belgian Children.

A more recent story is quoted by the writer of the London Diary in "The Nation." "It is pleasant," he writes, "to hear stories which show that the spirit of the Belgian people rises as the German occupation goes on. Even the children help to sustain. The other day a little Belgian boy marched side by side with a German regiment, singing.—

"'Nous sommes des Allemands—
"'Pas pour longtemps!'

("We are Germans,—But not for long!") till the enraged commander and many of his soldiers went in fruitless pursuit of him." But, perhaps, the best story is that told of the children of Liége, who were marshalled together by the German commandant and commissioned to go round the town and collect anything in the nature of copper they could find, being promised substantial rewards. Presently they began to return with a rich harvest and were well paid for everything they brought, until it was found that it was nearly all stolen from the German military store yard!

The Punjab's Disappointment.

The announcement officially made that the Secretary of State has intimated his inability to approve of the proposal to raise the status of the Punjab Chief Court to that of a High Court, will be received in the Punjab with a feeling of disappointment only less keen than that aroused in the United Provinces by the veto of the House of Lords on the proposal for an executive council. And the decision of the Secretary of State is one which will be disapproved not only in the Punjab but by the whole country. For the demand of the Punjab for a High Court was not only a just and a natural one for a big and important province. It was a demand calculated to remove the anomalous distinctions which are still allowed to prevail in different provinces as regards, among other things, the systems of legal administration. The press-note, which announces the decision of the Secretary of State, is silent as to the reasons which have led him to it. But even if these reasons were published, they could not possibly have been of such a character as to overweigh in importance and urgency those which have been advanced in favour of the proposal.

Water Supply by Well Boring.

The Committee appointed by the Local Government in August last to consider the question of increasing the water supply by well-boring has submitted its Report with accompaniments, including a Report from Mr. Heron, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, in which certain geological aspects of the question are discussed. From the Committee's Report it appears that the well-boring operations of both the Sanitary and the Agricultural departments, have been mainly confined to the alluvial soils of Gujarat. In that area, the Agricultural Department has, within the seven years ending 1913-14, sunk 369 bores in all, of which 238 were completely successful, and has added thereby a supply of 864,750 gallons per hour, a quantity sufficient to irrigate 2,144 acres of sugar-cane. These bores are comparatively shallow, not exceeding 200 feet in any case. The Sanitary Department, seeking for a drinking water supply, has undertaken 9 borings, the deepest of which reaches to 842 feet and is still in progress. In quality, however, the water obtained from the deep borings has not always been satisfactory. In the Deccan, the Agricultural Department carried out thirteen borings in 1913-14, of which eight were successful. In these operations the Mansfield water-finder was largely used to indicate the localities where bores should be made. The results are stated to be promising. Of deep boring out of Gujarat, the only example was that of the Hubli Municipality which was taken to a depth of 300 feet.

The Committee's Recommendations.

The Committee make the following recommendations:—

(1) That the work should continue to be done departmentally and not be entrusted to contractors;
(2) that the Agricultural Department should be provided with additional funds in order to push on the work in Gujarat and extend their operations to other parts of the Presidency;
(3) that the condition of the sub-soil water should be investigated wherever it can be made use of for agricultural purposes;
(4) that in addition to the shallow borings carried out by the Agricultural Department, experimental deep borings should be undertaken by the Sanitary Department in each of the geological formations to be found in the Presidency, the borings to be carried out as part of water-supply schemes or, if that is not possible, as experiments at Government expense; and
(5) that the results of past and future work by both departments should be recorded on maps and large scale plans and charts and studied by an expert in order that the knowledge obtained may be scientifically applied.

The sandstone areas of Gokak and Bagalkot, the Dharwar shales between Londa and Hunbli, the laterite in Southern Ratnagiri, the Vindhyan gneiss formation in the Panch Mahals, as also the area of the Nira Right Bank Canal works, are suggested as suitable tracts to tap, outside Gujarat. Government approve generally of these recommendations. But, while attaching great importance to the fourth recommendation, Government are not in favour of costly experiments being made elsewhere than in Gujarat, except in connection with water supply schemes, as the investigations in regard to deep well borings in Gujarat are still incomplete.

The Health of the City.

An all-round improvement in the conditions of health was experienced in the city last week, judging from the vital statistics now available. The total mortality of the week came down from 450 to 415, the death-rate standing at 22.03. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate was as high as 33.23 and the past quinquennial mean was 36.37. Both plague and small-pox were on the decline, the former registering 8 deaths, as against 15 previously, and the latter 10 as against 15 of the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1914 there were as many as 45 cases of plague. After several weeks' complete absence, cholera made its appearance during the week, two fatal cases being registered. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 25, other tubercular affections 8, diseases of the respiratory system 138, diseases of the circulatory system 4, diseases of the nervous system 25, leprosy 3 and old age and anaemia 54. There were 3 cases of poisoning, 1 of drowning and 12 of fatal injuries. The number of live births registered during the week was 332, there being also one premature birth and 18 still-births.

Official and Personal.

Baron Von Tureo, said to be the brother-in-law of the late German Imperial Chancellor who is on parole, left Rangoon for Calcutta on Thursday en route to Ahmednagar. He is said to be the owner of large rubber estates in Mergui.

Sir Henry Griffin, retired Puisne Judge of the Allahabad, High Court has been gazetted a second-lieuteant. It is understood he will be engaged in censorship work at home.

News has reached Nainital that Sir James Meston's son serving with the Siege Battery in France was wounded on Sunday.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay will leave Bombay for Satara and Ahmednagar on the 25th instant on a visitation tour and will be back in the city on the 30th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mervanji Pestonji Khareghat, I.M.S. (retired), on the close of the Matheran season, will act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, vice Major E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S., pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 17th June 1915.

Major Allanson, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Madras is leaving. Captain W. S. E. Money will act as Military Secretary for the present.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' SUCEESSES

BRITISH PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

IMPORTANT BATTLES IN PROGRESS.

TURKISH CRUISER SEVERELY DAMAGED.

Important battles are in progress both in France and Russia.

The British attacked with a strong force northward of Ypres and also at La Bassee. They captured the enemy's first line trenches eastward of Festubert, but failed to hold them. In Flanders they occupied the whole first line for a thousand yards and also part of the second line.

The French have gained ground around Arras and have also progressed in the Vosges, capturing vast quantity of stores, rifles and ammunition. A German communiqué states that in the Vosges they attempted to break through in the Valleys of the Fecht and the Lauch and that fighting is in progress.

Fighting is also proceeding between the Oise and the Aisne.

The Germans also admit Russian successes between the Dneister and the marshes of Zuravno.

It has been ascertained that the Turkish cruiser Breslau was seriously damaged in the Black Sea fight. Some Turkish torpedo boats were sunk and 12 officers and 80 seamen drowned.

The price of wheat is still falling.

TRADE UNIONS' PLEDGE.

TO SUPPORT MUNITIONS SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

A conference of trade Union representatives pledged themselves to support Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for transferring men from commercial work to munition factories and also decided to do everything to prevent disputes throughout the country.

MUNITIONS PROBLEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Mr. Tennant replying to a question suggesting cast iron shells said that shell bodies were not lacking the production of other components governs the output.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

INCREASE IN RATION ALLOWANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington announced an increase in the daily ration allowance of Territorials in India, which would take effect from the date of their landing.

BARCELONA STEAMER FIRE

DAMAGE TO VESSEL FEARED.

BARCELONA, June 16.

The steamer Queensland, not 'Kingsland,' was found to be on fire during discharge. The fire was kept under by the port pumps and local brigades from Bilbao. The cargo is now being discharged. It is feared that the damage to the vessel is important.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT BATTLES IN PROGRESS.

BRITISH SUCCESS:

TRENCHES CAPTURED IN FLANDERS.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 16.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—

We captured yesterday evening the German front line trenches eastward of Festubert on a front of a mile but failed to hold them at night against a strong counter-attack.

We attacked early to-day the enemy's positions northward of Hooge and occupied the whole first line for a thousand yards and also part of the second line.

We had passed 157 prisoners to the rear by noon.

A German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

GERMAN AIRSHIP BROUGHT DOWN

PARIS, June 16.

The communiqué says the British yesterday took a line of trenches westward of La Bassée.

The French brought down a German airship at Noroy-sur-Ourcq. The aviators were taken prisoners.

DARGAI INCIDENT AT FESTUBERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Central News" correspondent in Northern France recounts the Dargai incident at Festubert. A piper of the Black Watch who had been wounded propped himself up against a tree and continued playing. He is believed to have been killed.

NOTABLE RUSSIAN SUCEESSES

BATTLE IN GALICIA INCREASING IN FIERCENESS.

PETROGRAD, June 17.

The battle in Galicia, especially on the San, is increasing in fierceness.

A communiqué says that the enemy is continually putting fresh forces into fight but along the Dniester the battle continues to our advantage.

We have captured more prisoners, four guns and six machine guns.

On other fronts the Russians have secured notable successes.

The fighting in the Baltic is favouring the Russians and the cavalry is pursuing and sabring the Germans.

The enemy on the Middle Niemen in two days sustained heavy losses in fruitless attempts to assume the offensive.

The Germans opened another bombardment at Ossowitz but by two in the morning the fortress guns had got the upper hand.

Further southward the Germans opened an intense bombardment against the village of Jednorojetz throwing tens of thousands of sheals in a brief time. We recaptured all our trenches northward of Przasnys.

GERMAN FORCES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, June 16.

Military critics estimate the German forces operating on the eastern front at forty-five armycorps as well as twenty-six Austrian and fifteen German corps engaged in operations against Lemberg and seven in the operations in the Baltic provinces.

AMERICA'S PRECAUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

In view of possibilities America is taking stock of her capacity to turn out munitions.

The Steel Corporation which hitherto has not been engaged thereon, has all its works strictly guarded lest the Germans blow them up on the outbreak of war.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

GROUND GAINED IN ARRAS REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, June 17.

A communiqué confirms the despatch from Field-Marshal French and adds:—

We gained ground around Arras, notably next to Lorette, at Souchez and in the Labyrinth, capturing prisoners and several miterailleuses.

We progressed on the Upper Fecht capturing Braunkopf and 340 prisoners, a vast quantity of stores and rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition.

Rheims has again been bombarded, particularly, the Cathedral.

WHEAT PRICES STILL FALLING.

LONDON, June 16.

The price of wheat is still falling.

It has been quoted at about fifty to fifty-two shallings a quarter.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

LONDON, June 6.

The steamer Strathnairn has been sunk by a submarine off Pembrokeshire.

The captain and 21 of the crew were drowned.

LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

16 KILLED : 40 INJURED.

LONDON, June 16.

The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the Zeppelin raid last night were sixteen killed, including a policeman, and forty injured.

A FORMER RAID.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

LONDON, June 16.

A Zeppelin raid on another part of the north-east coast on June 6th, resulted in the killing of five men civilians, thirteen women and six children and the wounding of forty persons.

WAR PROFITS.

PROPOSED SPECIAL TAXATION.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu indicated that the Government would find soon means of taxing war profits.

It was something repugnant that there should be individuals and firms making more than in 1914 without special taxation when everybody was asked to make sacrifices.

GENERAL BRUCE HAMILTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

General Sir Bruce Hamilton has been gazetted commander of the Ripon training centre.

WAR GAZETTER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

LA BASSEE.—In France, ten miles north of Lens.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

HOOGE.—In Flanders, three miles from Ypres.

RHEIMS.—In France, 100 miles E.-N.-E. of Paris.

METZERAL.—In France, on the Fecht, 15 miles S.-W. of Colmar.

LEMBERG.—In Galicia, on the Bug, 212 miles east of Cracow.

IMPORTANT BATTLES IN PROGRESS.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN VOSGES.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAN, June 16.

A Berlin communiqué reports important battles both in France and in Russia.

The British attacked with a strong force northward of Ypres and also at La Bassee.

The communiqué admits the reverse at Ypres and says that the battle is continuing.

The British attack near La Bassee was made by four divisions against the Westphalians reinforced by the Prussian Guard.

Fighting is also proceeding between the Oise and the Aisne.

The statement says that the French attempted to break through in the Vosges in the valleys of the Fecht and the Lauch.

Fighting continues north-west of Metzeral.

The communiqué claims that in the battle in Galicia some progress has been made westward of Lemberg but admits Russian successes between the Dniester and the marshes of Zurawno.

PETROL FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Greek vessels have been discovered conveying petrol to Turkey for German submarines. All are now being stopped and examined. One carrying torpedoes and additional petrol was sunk.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 15.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. Milnes, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain E. Wrigley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. H. Brewis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. W. Bureher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. J. McNicol, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. Wilde, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant S. M. Bruce, Worcesters,
Lieutenant G. Bailey, East Lancashire Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. Boulenger, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Boydell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Frizelle, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Horridge, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Middleton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Sutton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Ferdinando, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Malcolm, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. Ronksley, West Riding Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. Moor, Hampshires.

NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

Lieutenant R. B. Allen, Third Dragoon Guards.

NOW UNOFFICIALY REPORTED INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Captain F. H. Prichard, Artillery.

NOW SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. D. Dunbar, Argylls.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant W. Gifford, Middlesex.

LONDON, June 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. C. Hobson, 2nd Life Guards.
Lieutenant W. F. Taylor, East Kents.
Lieutenant R. C. Salter, South Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. L. Wood, 18th Hussars.
Lieutenant E. Welchman, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant R. Corkran, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Robinson, Scottish Borderers.

KILLED IN CAMEROONS.

Lieutenant A. Battersby, Connaught Rangers, (Nigeria Regiment).

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieutenant G. Chalcroft, West Yorkshires.

BLACK SEA NAVAL FIGHT.

CRUISER BRESLAU SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

TURKISH TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 16.

It has now been ascertained that the Turkish cruiser Breslau was seriously damaged in the Black Sea fight. Some Turkish torpedo boats were sunk and 12 Turkish officers and 80 seamen drowned.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSES ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

ROME, June 17.

A communiqué reports successful operations on the whole front including Trentino and the Isonzo where the Italians have consolidated their gains.

The Mountaineers scaled the rocks at Montenero at night and rushed the Austrian positions at dawn, capturing three hundred prisoners.

AUSTRIAN DEFENCES ON THE ISONZO.

MASONRY AND CONCRETE TRENCHES.

ROME, June 16.

Reconnaissances have discovered the quality of the Isonzo defences. Trenches, at some points including several lines, have been constructed of masonry and concrete and strengthened with metalplates and entanglements. Batteries have been frequently found in observation caves.

Some of the Italian wounded bear evidence of explosive bullets having been used against them.

Heavy rains have modified the heat of the past few days. The health and moral of the troops are excellent.

AUSTRIANS MUST DISPLAY PATIENCE

AMSTERDAM, June 16.

The Austrian general Dankl says that at present no great blows are possible against Italy. We must have patience.

AUSTRIANS USE EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Austrians retiring in Friuli have left behind Franc Tireuro, not uniformed, who singly or in small bands snipe individuals and out off stragglers. One object is believed to be to lead the Italians to adopt stern measures against the population of the occupied districts. General Cadorna insists on only actual culprits being punished.

An Italian communiqué states that examination of the wounded and finding of fragments prove that the enemy are using explosive bullets.

Reuter's Zurich correspondent states that immediately Italy intervened Slatin Pasha volunteered for active service at the Italian Front as a lieutenant.

TROOPS FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam says, long trains with guns and soldiers from Galicia and reserve lieutenants from Gallipoli are reported to have arrived at Trieste.

RAILWAY TO TRIESTE DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent says that the railway from Nabresina to Trieste is not working, an Italian airship having bombed it. Only the Northern Seaant line is open and the army monopolises it.

LONDON LETTER.

WEEK OF UNPARALLELED SENSATION.

THE COALITION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

CABINET CURIOSITIES.

LORD HALDANE.

Our correspondent discusses the personnel of the new Cabinet. The week, though not to be compared for unparalleled sensation, with the preceding seven days, was full of incidents.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 29.

From week to week the centre of interest in the world drama changes. There has been, happily for us, nothing during the present week to compare for distressing sensation with the events during the preceding seven days—beginning with the Cabinet crisis and ending with the appalling catastrophe to the troop trains in Scotland. Yet no one could say that the past few days have been lacking in events of deep significance. Italy has definitely made her entry in to the campaign; in the Dardanelles we have had to pay the price of another battleship, while once again near the mouth of the Thames a mysterious calamity has overtaken an auxiliary cruiser with the loss of hundreds of lives. The air raids over England continue. And all the time the deadly pressure of the Allied armies upon Germany is continued.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

England is settling down under the new National Government—the first Coalition since the Crimean War sixty years ago. The reformed Cabinet is the largest so far known. There are twenty-two members. Mr. Asquith and twelve others survive from the late Liberal Cabinet; eight are Conservatives, and one (Mr. Arthur Henderson) is the representative of the Labour party. Sir Edward Grey is still Foreign Secretary and Lord Kitchener, of course, remains at the War Office. To the average citizen some of the results are not a little mysterious. For example: the two Ministers (Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill) whose action, according to the accepted view, had most to do with the fall of the Liberal Government, are still there, while one very eminent and valuable statesman (Lord, Haldane) has been sacrificed, apparently without the smallest reason, to newspaper clamour. The announcement of the Coalition was received without any pretence of enthusiasm; but now the Cabinet has been thus startlingly reconstituted, it is welcomed as a national institution. The nation expects it, not only to hang together, but to cohere. It is, first and last, a War Cabinet, created for a single purpose; and it stands before the world as a most impressive symbol of British national unity.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

In this country every one of the twenty-two, who together are entrusted with the task of ruling Great Britain in a time of unexampled, crisis, is a man whose record is pretty thoroughly known. But observers at a distance may properly ask whether the *personnel* of the new Cabinet is an improvement upon its predecessor and what, especially, is the intellectual and political weight of the men who have consented to serve under a chief of the opposite party. First in eminence among the Opposition members needless to say, is Mr. Balfour, so long the leader of the Conservative party. His is beyond question the most distinguished intelligence in the House of Commons,—since, let us say, the translation of John Morley and Richard Haldane to the House of Lords. He has sat continually for forty years. There is, consequently, hardly a man in the country having a longer or closer acquaintance with affairs than he. In personal charm he is not surpassed by any of his contemporaries, and he holds a unique position in the country. This position has not, however, been gained by virtue of administrative successes, for of such he has none to his credit, with the possible exception of his management of Ireland during the agrarian unrest of the eighties. For many years the problems of imperial defence have attracted him, but Mr. Balfour has not hitherto shown his power in the headship of an important depart-

(*Continued on page* 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

ment of State. Moreover, he is 67 years old, and it may be doubted whether he would not have shown greater wisdom if he had accepted a nominal post or a place in the Cabinet without portfolio. In taking the latter step Lord Lansdowne has made the manifestly right decision. His experience, as India knows, has been extraordinarily wide and various. He is the only living statesman who has been the Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India. He has held high offices in both the political parties; and though he made a notoriously unsuccessful minister, he redeemed his reputation after the South African War at the Foreign Office. Lord Lansdowne is of course, an old man—three years older than Mr. Balfour; and he is not in good health. Neither, for that matter, is Mr. Balfour, who suffers from frequent attacks of illness. So, too, does Mr. Walter Long; while Lord Curzon has been hampered all through his public life by the obstinate delicacy of the physique upon which he levies so exacting a toll. Lord Curzon's presence in the Coalition was a foregone conclusion. It would have been absurd, for example, to admit Lord Middleton (who had a certain claim as a former Cabinet Minister) and leave out a statesman who, with all his faults, is in some ways the ablest man on the Conservative side. He is fortunate in holding a merely honorary office, which will leave him free for general ministerial duty and (shall we say?) for keeping a watchful eye upon Lord Kitchener, with whom he will now be required to work once more at the Council Board—the first time since the days (which seemed exciting against the quiet background of that quiet time) when he was worsted in a conflict that now looks trivial enough.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

But meanwhile what of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who replaces Lord Crewe at a time when the relations between England and India are of so remarkable an interest? Mr. Chamberlain, we must suppose, has given the minimum of attention to Indian affairs during his very industrious and conscientious political life. He is not, as his best friends would admit, at all a brilliant politician, but he has studied and worked hard, and by diligent application has made himself a capable parliamentarian and an effective debater. It is not, however, either parliamentary or debating ability that is needed at the present juncture, but essential statesmanship and a grasp of great principles capable of being applied to rapidly developing circumstances. Mr. Chamberlain, it is certain, will be cautious and assiduous. He should be broad-minded and generous, notwithstanding that hitherto, I believe, India has hardly interested him except in relation to the tariff problem. One matter of more than personal interest should perhaps be mentioned. Mr. Chamberlain was contemporary at Cambridge with Sir Theodore Morison, and since their university days the two have, I believe, maintained their friendship. It is probable (though this is nothing more than a conjecture) that no member of the India Council is better known to Mr. Chamberlain than Sir Theodore Morison, and possibly no other is temperamentally so sympathetic with him. The fact, if it be a fact, may not be without significance. On the Council Sir Theodore Morison has exercised an influence certainly not less than the average; and with Mr. Chamberlain in office that influence may perhaps be more pervasive. On the other hand there is this consideration: the Coalition may endure, but it may undergo material changes, both as to membership and offices, during the next few months. And in that event there would not be much likelihood of the new head of the India Office retaining his post.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Bonar Law, the official leader of the Conservative party, is the new Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Law's political fortune has been curious. A Scotsman with commercial experience in Canada, he made his way in English politics during the Tariff campaign of ten years ago as one of the few men capable of delivering an effective argumentative speech in defence of Protection. No one had thought of him as a possible Party leader until the retirement of Mr. Balfour disclosed irreconcilable personal differences among the Conservative chiefs and Mr. Bonar Law stepped into the first place, for the simple reason that he saved the Party from disruption. As a political campaigner he certainly did not make good: but he has behaved conspicuously well during the war crisis and in consequence stands far higher in public esteem than he has ever done before.

ODDITIES OF THE SITUATION.

Now it would be easy to argue that the new Government is no advance upon the old in the matter of brain and character, and that as a matter of fact the Prime Minister has been able, since the beginning of the war, to call upon the Opposition leaders for their help in counsel. That is true; but a party government cannot be a national government in any full sense, and it is an historical fact that no party government in England has ever been able to carry through a great war without disaster. The country as a whole would undoubtedly prefer that Mr. Balfour and his colleagues should be inside the Cabinet and not merely advising from the outside; but no reasonable person can fail, to note that the Coalition has been secured at a heavy cost. Look at a few of the regrettable or ironic circumstances accompanying the change. Mr. Churchill left the Admiralty, so it was thought, in other that the country might not lose the services of Lord Fisher, who in naval matters commands an authority and confidence comparable only with that of Lord Kitchener in the War Office. He is succeeded by Mr. Balfour, who was Mr. Churchill's firmest ally in the Committee of National Defence. Lord Fisher is lost just the same. Several Ministers who were valuable mainly because of their practical knowledge of certain departments, are, at this time of all others, removed to other offices.

THE TREASURY.

Thus Mr. Lloyd George gives up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he has made illustrious, and goes to assist Lord Kitchener as Minister of Munitions. The war will have to be paid for. We shall have to endure a load of taxation heavier than has ever been known in modern England. The framing of that taxation will need imagination and daring. The statesman who has to expound and commend it to Parliament and the nation will need personality and the widest powers of popular appeal. Mr. Lloyd George (as the City of London had already affirmed) is the one man in the country for the task. Instead, it has been given to Mr. Reginald McKenna, a dull official politician of no standing in the country and with an unfortunate record of flitting from office to office in the Cabinet. Mr. Herbert Samuel, a man of immense knowledge and administrative mastery, gives up the Local Government Board, where he was responsible for a great part of the national organisation for war, to Mr. Walter Long, an elderly country gentleman who made that particular department a laughing stock twenty years ago.

THE CASE OF LORD HALDANE.

These examples are bad enough: here is another, the most deplorable of all. The Government had in Lord Haldane a statesman of surpassing gifts, one of the finest and strongest intellects of contemporary England; a man, moreover, of large spirit and the highest patriotic character. For three years he had been Lord Chancellor and had filled that great office to admiration, handling the complex business of International Law with the touch of a master. Previously he had been Minister of War. He had taken that post, when the Liberal Government was formed, because the work of re-organisingg the Army, muddled in scandalous fashion by Tory ministers since the Boer War, made a particular challenge to his mind and he knew that none of his colleagues would touch it except under compulsion. During his six years of office Lord Haldane cleaned out and re-organised the War Office, created the Territorial Force which has so brilliantly justified itself, and perfected the organisation which made possible our entry into the continental war as a military power. No member of the Asquith Cabinet had rendered the country more conspicuously valuable services, none was his superior in wisdom; but what did this matter to the scurrilous Press? Lord Haldane, it appeared, knew German; had indeed been partially educated in Germany. He was believed, incredible as it sounded, to understand Hegel! Obviously, he must be driven out. The outcry began in the early stages of the war, and it has succeeded. In the midst of the biggest and most perilous of all wars, political troubles beset the head of the Government, and he sacrifices both the man who made the Navy that has held the seas and the man whose foresight and administrative genius made the Army now in France and Flanders.

THE LAW OFFICERS.

The retirement of Lord Haldane, as the public has now realised, brings a situation that is merely grotesque. A youngish Liberal lawyer, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, (his control of the Press Bureau has made him at least notorious in America) becomes Lord Chancellor. Sir John Simon, a statesman of extremely high quality and invaluable as Solicitor-General, leaves that office, for which he is brilliantly fitted, and goes to the Home Department. He makes way for Sir Edward Carson, who thus becomes chief law officer of the Crown—the man who, a year ago, was leading a rebellion in Ireland and announcing to the world his intention of breaking all the laws that came in his way! And he has for colleague F. E. Smith, the fellow adventurer who in the heart of the Ulster disturbance did his best to commit the Conservative party to the Carson programme of revolt. A year ago, when the shocking business was afoot, Liberals consoled one another with the remark: "Well, this at least makes it impossible for Carson ever to hold office in a Conservative Cabinet."

THE BURNS' MONUMENT FOR STIRLING

One of the exhibits in the sculpture rooms of the Royal Academy which will particularly attract the attention of the visitor from the north of the Tweed is a Panel from the Burns monument which is to be erected at Stirling, says the "Westminster Gazette." The artist, Mr. Albert H. Hodge, has been inspired by the poem, "To A Mountain Daisy," in which the feelings of a ploughman at the unwilling destruction of one of these little field flowers are depicted with such tender pathos. We see the ploughman at the moment when he has just cut down the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower," and is musing on the fate of the "bonnie gem," which is the description, as those who are familiar with the poem may remember, applied by Burns to the humble flower of the field. The idea of the artist is a peculiarly happy one.

FACE TO FACE AT 10 YARDS.

Thick woods and broken ground in the Argonne Forest provide such admirable cover for both sides that the French and German lines have crept up till they are almost touching. The opposing trenches are in few places more than 50 yards apart. In many they are only 20 or 30 yards; some are separated by less than 10 yards.

Thus writes Reuter's correspondent, who has been allowed to visit the army of the Argonne in its spring habitat.

There the men stand, with their rifles in their hands, straining their eyes through the loopholes, on the watch for the slightest movement from the enemy a few yards distant. This relentless struggle has been going on for week after week and month after month, with never a moment's relaxation.

We were told that here the Germans frequently employ professional jugglers for throwing bombs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT'S ULTIMATUM.

The most important subject discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation was a letter from the Government regarding the Improvement Trust's Parel Road central street scheme. The letter, which may virtually be described as an ultimatum, said that the Corporation had delayed its representation in the matter for a long period and required that it should be submitted within one month otherwise the Government would proceed to the consideration of the scheme without waiting for the views of the Corporation.

The letter was referred to the Committee which was considering the matter, with a request to expedite their report.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which met at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, resumed the consideration of the June Agenda. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, presided.

The President asked that preference be given to the following letter, dated the 16th June, 1915, from Mr. J. B. Rieu, Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue Department, addressed to the Chairman of the Corporation:—

With reference to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhai's letter No. 2740, dated the 23rd July, 1914, I am directed to state that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has submitted for sanction of Government under sections 28 and 32 of Act IV. of 1898, scheme 43, Parel Road central street scheme, which has been prepared and duly notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The notification regarding this scheme was communicated to the Corporation on the 23rd April, 1914, and the statutory three months prescribed under section 27 (1), (a) for the action by the Corporation of their representation expired on the 23rd July, 1914. On that date the Corporation asked for certain information from the Trust regarding the scheme, and at the same time requested not to submit the scheme to Government for sanction. It appears that this desired information was supplied to the Corporation on the 4th January, 1915. Since then five months have elapsed but the Corporation have not yet sent in their representation.

TRUST'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

Government understand that the Improvement Trust now find themselves in a difficult position as the result of the above delay on the part of the Corporation. More than a year has elapsed since the notification of the scheme and the owners of the property notified for acquisition are now calling upon the Trust either to acquire their property or to withdraw the acquisition, in which case the property cannot be notified until after the lapse of two years.

In the circumstances I am to request that you will be good enough to move the Corporation to send their representation within one month of the date of this letter, failing which Government will be constrained to proceed to the consideration of the scheme without waiting for the representation of the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be forwarded to the Committee which was considering the matter, and that they be requested to expedite their Report.

REPORT READY.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said, there could be no doubt as to the fact that there had been considerable delay in submitting the Committee's Report. He, however, pointed out that the Report was now ready, and so far as he understood that it was in course of circulation for the signatures of the members.

The President said that the Secretary had already drafted the Report, and it had been forwarded to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who had expressed an opinion that it should finally be considered at a meeting of the Committee, as it was an important document.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that the Committee had arrived at a certain decision, which had to be embodied in the Report which was to be circulated among the members of the Committee. He did not agree with Sir Pherozeshah's suggestion to call a meeting, which need only be convened if any substantial change in the Report as now drafted was contemplated. Government had given them one month's time, and he was of opinion, that all that was now necessary to do was to circulate the Report among the members of the Committee, and the Report must reach the Corporation at an early date. It was open to the members to sign the Report or record a dissenting minute. Sir Ibrahim expressed an opinion that there was no necessity for any further delay in submitting the Report to the Corporation.

Mr. Navalkar said that it would be desirable to ask Government to extend time, and in the meantime to ask the Committee to expedite their Report.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved an amendment that the Committee be asked to circulate the Report for signature and submit it to the Corporation at an early date.

MORE HASTE, MORE WASTE.

Mr. Jehangir Petit said that they had been told that a meeting would be called, when the members of the Committee would have an opportunity of discussing the matter. Let it be circulated and let dissenting members place their minutes on record. The other course was to accept Sir Bhalchandra's motion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he agreed with Mr. Jehangir, more haste, more waste. Let us have a meeting on Monday and decide one way or other. Otherwise a week would be lost.

Mr. Mirza said that the matter had been referred to a Committee, and there had been delay. We are assured that the Committee have decided upon certain points. They were now concerned in getting the Report in whatever condition it was some time before we send a reply to Government. That must be before we meet in July, the earlier the better. The Committee might be asked to expedite their Report and sign it before the first meeting in July.

Mr. Cadell said that the best course to adopt was the one suggested by Mr. Petit and Mr. Cowasji.

Sir Dinshaw at this stage informed the Corporation that he would not press his amendment, and in fact would vote against it.

Sir Bhalchandra's motion was then carried.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

A letter dated the 29th July 1914, sent to the Corporation by Mr. Navroji Hormusji Katrak, Engineer, was next discussed: Mr. Katrak invited attention to the recently constructed "masonry walled" buildings which have become unsafe or have developed cracks within a short time of their construction. He stated that in the year 1905, when the Municipal Act of 1888 was amended a new section 349C was inserted which practically put a stop to the construction of "timber framed" buildings; that in big cities of America what is known as "skeleton" or "cage" construction was being resorted to in which the whole load of floors as well as of walls was taken up by steel columns up to the foundations. This steel framed construction was to some extent akin to our timber framed construction, the essential features of such buildings being the utilization of space, the reduction of weight on foundations and the economy of time. Mistries being accustomed to build timber framed constructions for a long time build them better than masonry walled constructions; that in many parts of Bombay buildings of timber-framed construction of seven storeys were in existence; that no dangerous cracks appeared in them even after their completion. The great advantage of timber-framed buildings was the reduction of weight on foundations and that there was no reason why teak should be condemned for building purposes. Mr. Katrak further stated that when section 349C was inserted in the Act, the Engineers and the Architects practising in this City were not consulted and that the whole question should now be referred to their Association for opinion. He submitted, that, if, on investigation, the Corporation found that the section was unnecessary, steps may be taken to have it deleted from the Municipal Act.

The above letter having been forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks he now submitted a report from the Executive Engineer in the matter, and stated that he agreed with the views expressed therein.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Executive Engineer in the course of his report dated the 5th May 1915, stated that section 319C. of the Municipal Act, referred to by Mr. Katrak, was inserted in the Municipal Act by Bombay Act V. of 1905, section 52. The section was one of a group dealing specially with the sanitary and safe construction of buildings. Much greater latitude was permitted under the above section for the erection or addition to timber-framed structures than obtains elsewhere. In London and most of the cities and towns in England this class of structure were entirely prohibited. Now, that the means of construction were multiplied, wooden structures are only erected in countries or places where other building material is scarce and timber plenty, where cheapness without regard to durability was aimed at, or where expedition in construction was the object.

The appellation "timber-framed construction" when applied to buildings as constructed in Bombay was really a misnomer. The buildings so designated were generally composite buildings made up of vertical posts and horizontal beams with a filling in or covering of brick, stone or other material. The panels or parallelograms formed by the vertical and horizontal timbers were very rarely braced or russed by inclined timbers so as to make perfect frames and ensure the integrity of their shape being preserved. In the absence of such bracing the structures were essentially unstable.

This state of matters was frequently aggravated by the insertion of timber in the heart of masonry walls, or in proximity to nahanis. In order to preserve timber from rot or decay it should be kept constantly dry and well ventilated, clear of the influence of damp earth or damp walls and free from contact with mortar, which hastens decomposition. The general causes of decay in timber are the presence of sap, exposure to alternate wetness and dryness or to moisture accompanied by heat and want of ventilation. The conditions favouring fungoid growth, namely, stagnant air, dampness, warmth and absence of light are so very prevalent and the cases of failure through dry or wet rot so numerous that the composite or so called timber-framed structures as erected in Bombay and which are in no way comparable with American steel framed and braced structures, cannot be regarded otherwise than with suspicion. Of the hundreds of cases annually notified as dangerous structures under section 354 of the Bombay Municipal Act the vast majority are due to decayed timber and only an insignificant number to bad materials and workmanship in the construction of masonry wall buildings. The modifications in the bye-laws now under consideration with regard to the loading, thickness and bonding of walls and the quality of mortar employed will if given effect to, go far to remove the defects and danger due to carelessness and unskilful workmanship in masonry structures.

In timber-framed structures the weight and load of the structure is transmitted through the posts which are frequently not placed vertically over each other, to a series of points instead of being distributed over a large area. The result is that in many cases there is unequal settlement the posts and walls get out of plumb and in many streets whole ranges of buildings are kept in position by lateral support and when one building is removed the others have either to be showed up or taken down. The danger from fire and collapse is so great that in other places when permission for the erection of such buildings is granted the sanction is usually limited to detached buildings or the upper walls of country houses.

The increased price of timber had also led to defective and inferior qualities of wood being used and detection of faulty and bad material is rendered difficult as the wood is generally smeared over, painted or doctored to hide defects, Moreover the rapidity with which timber construction work can be carried out and imperfections in materials and workmanship covered up necessitates constant inspection for efficient control.

Proposals to construct additional storeys on old-framed buildings, the open space adjoining which is less than required under the bye-laws are often received, and these are obviously objectionable.

For the reasons stated and in respect of numerous instances of recently constructed timber-framed buildings found in a decayed and dangerous state there is more need for curtailment of permission than for relaxation of restrictions.

TIMBER FRAMED BUILDINGS.

The Executive Engineer has also fowarded the following opinion expressed in the matter by Mr. J. F. Watson, Engineer to the Improvement Trust, who has had exceptional opportunities for investigating the subject, and was of special value.

"I have the honour to inform you that as a result of my experience in connection with houses in Bombay I am entirely against any relaxation being made in the Municipal Buildings Bye-laws by which the construction of framed buildings should be allowed. My reasons for objecting to them are:—

"In the first place, I have yet to come across a building constructed as a proper framed building in this City.

"Secondly, the timber being used in the present day is infinitely inferior to anything that was used in the old buildings.

"Thirdly, that even in the old buildings in spite of the high quality of timber used in their construction the wooden frame work is in almost every case (the cases that I have had under my immediate inspection number hundreds) in a very bad state owing to rot, both dry rot and rot brought about by damp and other causes. It may be urged that many of these buildings have stood as long as 40 years, but 40 years is only a moderate life for a building and it is only by the mercy of Providence and the support of adjoining buildings that most of the buildings that have existed for this length of time have not collapsed previously.

"To mention a case in point, the building in case No. 83, scheme, 37, was taken charge of by this department the week before last. To all intents and purposes, the building outwardly appeared strong and substantial; the only outward sign of anything wrong was that the staircase had buckled towards the East, the customary close inspection by this department was undertaken and it was found that not a solitary post on the ground-floor was sound, the majority of them were utterly rotten and the wood in most cases had entirely disappeared for about 3 to 4 inches from the ground level, with the result that the building was depending for its support partly on the very flimsy masonry filling and partly on the adjoining building. It was, in fact, so dangerous that I had to give orders to have the building vacated at once and make arrangements to have it pulled down. The building had existed, so far as we can make out from the records for about 40 years. I may add that as the building was bringing in a very large rent and was not immediately required for the purposes of scheme construction, I was most desirous of keeping it standing for as long as possible, but in view of its condition I could not take the risk of its remaining standing for any period whatever.

"As an example of what happens to the quality of wood which is generally used in this type of building in Bombay, I would mention another case in scheme 37, which I was anxious to retain as long as possible, and with a view to doing so, I had all the wood work in the building which was rotten taken out and replaced with good quality kayal teak, within two years of having done this work I had to order the demolition of the building on account of the state of the new timber which had completely gone. These are not isolated cases but occur with unfortunate frequency in almost all the framed buildings taken over by this department, and the ones which have for reasons of policy to be kept standing are a constant source of the greatest anxiety to me, on account of the danger of their collapsing without warning owing to the hidden faults which it is physically impossible to detect."

The Corporation resolved to refer this matter to the Building Committee for Report.

REPAIRING OF ROADS.

The Corporation next discussed a statement of public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired during the six months ending the 31st December, 1914, submitted by the Commissioner with reference to the Corporation Resolution, of the 16th October, 1913.

Mr. Wacha observed that the statement had been prepared at his instance and he hoped that it would satisfy the critics. The statement contains all that was wanted, and he was quite sure that there would be no criticisms in future unless the matter was thoroughly tested.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said he was of opinion that it would be desirable, if an additional column be added to the statement containing information as to the last date or the period when the road purported to have been repaired or taken in hand for repairs. In Bombay he noticed that the Telegraph Department, the Telephone Company, the Gas Company and the Electric Supply and Tramway Company dug out roads indiscriminately, and took a long time to re-fill them up.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that these companies not only dug up the roads but the repairing was done badly,—it was a patchwork. The Municipal Executive, he thought, should egg them on to hurry on their work, and restore the road to its former condition.

Mr. Cadell said the companies had statutory powers to dig up roads, the evil must be endured, and all that they could do was to reduce the evil to a minimum. The additional information suggested to be embodied in the statement under discussion would involve enormous labour.

Mr. Jehangir Petit observed that he had seen thoroughfares kept open month after month without the slightest attempt made to fill them up. He was in favour of another column being added showing the period the roads were kept engaged by the companies digging them out.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that the Bombay Municipality was in his opinion the greatest sinner in this respect. He had experience of what they did at the Connaught Road and had spoken to the Executive Engineer. The Municipality should carry out these repairs properly under their control and recover the cost from the companies concerned.

SHORTAGE OF COOLY LABOUR.

Mr. Wacha thought that the suggestion to add information as to the time when the works were executed, could be furnished by having a separate sheet. As to the other suggestion that the Municipality was the greatest sinner, without being called upon to defend the Municipality, he might say, that this subject had been before them more than once. The present trouble however was one rising owing to the scarcity of labour. As a consequence of this roads were kept open longer than necessary. He was aware that Government, the Dockyard, the Mills and other large employers of cooly labour complained of the scarcity of cooly labour. This might, he thought, go to extenuate the sins of the Municipality. He had heard of complaints that a particular road in a particular ward had received more attention, and that a certain road had been neglected. Mr. Wacha was therefore anxious that such criticism of the members should be investigated and they should know exactly how things stood. If you criticise, criticise on correct information and not in ignorance, you can, then catch the Municipal Commissioner if he is in the wrong. It was of no use to make sweeping assertions. Mr. Wacha hoped that the next half-yearly return would show great improvement.

The statement was recorded.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 17.

In the course of an editorial the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—The announcement of the Viceroy's extension of service will bring much satisfaction to all classes in India. No Viceroy has appealed more to the affection of the widely varying races of India. In the ordinary course there is well founded objection to the extension of the term of Viceroyalty, but here the circumstances are unique and strongly suggest the course that has been adopted.

The "Rangoon Times" welcomes the extension and hopes the prolongation of the term may enable the Viceroy to fulfil his long deferred promise to visit Burma, thus setting a good example to his successor by straining a point to make the journey to Burma before the conclusion of his viceroyalty.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

CONGRATULATION TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy:—

"Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, beg respectfull to express their heartfelt gratification at the extension of the term of his Excellency Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty by our most gracious Sovereign, and while congratulating his Excellency, the Anjuman feel that they are congratulating India upon the extension of the term of office of one who has endeared himself to the Indian people by his wide sympathies and deep devotion to duty."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 12th June, 1915, was as follows:—Bombay City 8, Surat Town and Port 7, other places in Surat District 4, Bassein Port 1, Bandra Port 1, other places in Thana District 4, Nasik District 8, Poona District 4, Sholapur District 3, Satara District 2, Belgaum District 35, Dharwar District 12, Karachi Town and Port 105, other places in Karachi District 5, Hyderabad District 2, Mandvi Port 5, other places in Cutch State 1 and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 7, total 214.

CRICKET FIXTURES 1915.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

June 19—The Elphinstone C. C.
June 20—The Bombay City Police C. C.
June 26—The Wilson College Gymkhana.
June 27—The Instituto Luso-Indiano C. C.
July 4—The Govt. College of Commerce C. C.
July 10—The Bombay Gymkhana.
July 11—The Gujarati Union C. C.
July 17—The Young Men's Christian Association C. C.
July 18—The Hindu Gymkhana.
July 19 and 20—The Poona Gymkhana.
July 24—The Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July 25—The Friends' Union C. C.
July 31—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
August 1—The Arya Bandhu C. C.
August 7—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 8—The Hindu Gymkhana.
August 14—The Parsi Gymkhana.
August 15—The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
August 21—The Bombay Gymkhana.
August 22—The Mahomedan C. C.
August 24—The Times of India C. C.
August 28—The Parsi Gymkhana.
August 29—The Friends' Union C. C.
September 2—The G. I. P. Ry. Athletic C.
September 4—The Young Men's Christian Association C. C.
September 19—The Bombay City Police C. C.
September 25—Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.
September 26—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
October 3—Lusitanian Sporting C. C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

POWER OF AN ORIGINAL SIDE HIGH COURT JUDGE.

NARAYAN VITHAL SAMANT v. JANKIBAI KOM SITARAM VITHAL SAMANT AND OTHERS.

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

This was an application praying for transfer of suit No. 246 of 1913 on the file of the High Court on its Original Side to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri. The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court observed—

The applicants pray that a suit instituted, and now partly tried on the Original Side of the High Court, may be removed for trial to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, along with certain other suits now depending between parties to the Original Side suit in the Court at Ratnagiri.

The reason of the application which is of a very unusual nature, rests upon the necessity to which the applicants in Ratnagiri have been reduced by an order in the Original Side suit passed by a single Judge staying the suits in the Ratnagiri Court.

It is contended by the applicants that the order was "ultra vires" and should be disregarded and a decision to that effect would satisfy them as it would enable them to proceed with their suits.

It is clear beyond argument that the High Court can stay the hearing of a suit in a Subordinate Court, but the question is, whether any Judge sitting alone is entitled thus to exercise the function of the High Court in its Appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court is established by Royal Letters Patent under 241 and 25 Vic. Ch. 104. Section 2 of that Statute provides, that the High Courts respectively shall consist of a Chief Justice and a limited number of Judges. Under section 9 each High Court is to have and exercise such jurisdiction as the Crown by Letters Patent may grant and direct and, unless otherwise directed, all jurisdiction and power and authority of the old Supreme and Sudder Courts.

The only provision for delegation by the High Court of the exercise of its Original and Appellate jurisdiction by one or more Judges or Benches of Judges is contained in section 13. Such delegation is to be effected by rule. Where the rule empowers a single Judge or a Bench of Judges to exercise any of the jurisdiction of the High Court, such Judge and Judges, become the committees of the High Court to the extent to which the rule empowers him or them to act.

In accordance with the statutory authority the High Court has since long provided for the exercise of jurisdiction by such committees.

Rule 1, Chapter 1 of the Appellate Side Rules says, "The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court on the Appellate Side shall, except in cases where it is otherwise provided for by these rules or ordered by the Chief Justice be exercised by a Division Court consisting of two Judges."

Rules 2 and 3 enumerate the Appellate Side matters which may be disposed of by a single Judge.

Rule 5 states that applications for the transfer of suits from Civil Courts in the Mofussil to the High Court under section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be made to and disposed of by a Division Court of two Judges and when the application is granted the record and proceedings shall be sent to the Original Side where the suit will be tried.

It is noteworthy that such an application was made to a Division Bench of the Appellate Side by the present opponents for the transfer of the Ratnagiri suits under section 24, but it was rejected, and after such rejection, a single Judge of the Original Side passed an order staying the further hearing of the suits.

It is, we think, clear that such an order appertains to the Appellate, and to the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court; and the contention that this jurisdiction may be exercised by a single Judge charged with the exercise of Original Jurisdiction, appears to us to be exposed to doubt. The only cited authority in favour of this contention is to be found in the judgment of Phear J. in The Queen v. Ameer Khan (1871) (7 Beng. L. R. 240), where that learned Judge held, that a single Judge, sitting on the Original Side of the Court, had power to entertain an application for the removal of a criminal case from a mofussil court to the High Court in the exercise of the latter Court's Extraordinary Original Criminal Jurisdiction. It is true that this judgment was referred to with approval by Batty J. in a criminal case which came up to this High Court from Aden, but the reference was made in apparent ignorance of Rule 6 of the Appellate Side Rules which provides that applications for the withdrawl of a criminal case to the High Court for trial shall be made to and disposed of by, the Division Court to which Criminal Appellate business is allotted. And in considering the effect of such a Rule upon the present question we have to reckon with the view taken by a Judge of this Court in Maganlal v. The Bombay Co. (1904) (7 Bom. L. R. 143), where Tyabji J. held that a single Judge's power to exercise the functions of the High Court was limited to the cases where, by the Rules of the High Court, the exercise of such functions was entrusted to the single Judge. If this view is sound, it suggests further that the true principle is that the jurisdiction of the High Court is properly exercised by the High Court alone, as a body, except in so far as the exercise of such jurisdiction has been committed by lawful delegation to some, or to one, of the judges composing the Court.

But as the matter is of considerable practical importance and appears to be involved in such uncertainty of judicial opinion, we think it desirable that a reference should be made to a Full Bench. The question referred will be whether it is competent to a single Judge of this Court, exercising the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Court, to stay the hearing of a suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the Mofussil unless authorised so to do by rule."

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai and Messrs. Hiralal and Co. for the applicant.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. Kanga and Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Co. for opponent No. 2.

Mr. P. B. Shingne for opponent No. 3.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji for opponent No. 5.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A DEAL IN BANK SHARES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIA SPECIE BANK LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION) VS. P. R. RATNAGAR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 232,323-4-0 from the defendant due by him in respect of buying and selling shares of various joint stock companies.

Mr. H. S. Campbell, with Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. B. Dastur with Mr. J. S. Khergamvala appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts are that before the Indian Specie Bank was wound up on 19th November 1913, the defendant agreed to buy from the plaintiff bank and the plaintiff bank agreed to sell to the defendant divers shares of divers joint stock companies for delivery in November 1913. When the dates fell due, the defendant was unable to take delivery of the said shares and on 8th November 1913, he resold all the said shares to the plaintiff bank. In respect of these transactions, the defendant became indebted to the plaintiff bank in the sum of Rs. 2,32,323-4-0, that being the difference between the total price for which the said shares had been agreed to be sold to the defendant and the total price for which they were resold by him. As the sum due was not paid by the defendant notwithstanding repeated demands on behalf of the plaintiffs, they filed this suit to recover the amount with interest.

The defendant admitted that there were some transactions between himself and the plaintiff bank, but they were agreements by way of wager on the rise or fall of the market and it was the common intention of both the parties that difference only between the contract price and the market price should be paid and received. The transactions, therefore, were void and inoperative and the suit against him should be dismissed with costs.

After the pleadings were read, his Lordship asked Mr. Dastur what his defence was Mr. Dastur submitted that the transactions were wagering and therefore void. Counsel then explained at length how the payments were to be made.

His Lordship observed that if he were to hold that these transactions were wagering, then there would be a deadlock to all business.

Mr. Dastur submitted that if that was his Lordship's opinion, he would not take any contentious attitude, and requested his Lordship to take a note that on the expression of this opinion of his Lordship, he submitted to a decree.

His Lordship therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs. His Lordship did not allow any interest on the decretal sum.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Jehangir Galabhai and Billimoria.

A PAIR OF ENTERPRISING ROGUES.

HOW THE POOR ARE VICTIMIZED.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Tuesday last was concluded at Kalyan before Mr. B. M. Bayley, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, the trial of two Lohana Bhatias, Currimsey Moolji and Khimji Ramji, who were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of payment of the fines to a further term of six months. This pair of swindlers belong to Shapur in the Thana District and are well-known as Kama Shett and Khema Shett. Though they are both said to be millionaires and do extensive business, they have been systematically robbing the poor at Shapur by the use of false measures, and also enticing them to contribute towards the War Fund, the amount of which they themselves appropriated. The tact and ability shown in bringing the offenders to justice is extremely creditable to Mr. Khanderao Gangadhar Deshpande, Ghat Circle, Inspector of Police.

The Inspector, it appears, was walking about in the bazaar at Shapur when he overheard a group of women discussing the problem how five khandis of grain which one of them had brought from her village could turn out to be only four and a half according to Kama Shett's measure, who had paid her for the half khandi less. The Inspector having gleaned some further information from the women forthwith swooped upon Kama Shett's shop and Kama Shett was caught red-handed with his false measures. The next man pounced upon was Khema Shett who was also surprised in the same way.

Both were taken handcuffed by an escort of armed police to the Thana jail.

M. VENIZELOS IN CAIRO.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The ex-Premier of Greece visiting the Sphinx during his stay in Cairo.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Bhatwedekar and Dr. Shroff, of the Municipality, charged Thakubai and Bhikhubai, Hindu widows, with not filling in the low lying and of their property situated at Dadar. Mr. Saher Barrister appeared for both the accused.

The facts shortly were that the accused owned cultivation land at Dadar Road which had originally drainage arrangements. The Improvement Trust acquired a part of it and demolished the drains. Now the Municipality wanted this land to be filled in at a cost of Rs. 15,000, because of the alleged Malarial complaint. The land was of Toka tenure which Government would resume shortly, and those widows, the accused, could not raise moneys thereon. The Municipality wanted to improve public health by filling in this land.

His Worship adjourned further hearing in the case.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Spieres charged Chandulal Mulukchand, Hindu Bania, with criminal breach of Trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 104 belonging to a temple on Walkeshwar Road.

The facts of the case were that the accused was a pujari of the 'Chandanbai Temple' on Walkeshwar Road, and was employed there as a mehta to collect rents obtained from the other pujaris. A short time ago he collected Rs. 115 out of the rents and absconded with the sum. When he came back on the 12th instant, he was questioned about the moneys and he admitted having misappropriated Rs. 104 out of Rs. 115 and an account in respect of Rs. 11 was given. The accused was handed over to the Police and subsequently brought before the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default, two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, Rs. 104 should be given as compensation to the complainant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Khairaj 4th Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sorabji Nowarji of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Mohomed Nool Mohomed of Amritzar, with attempting to pick the pocket of Chintamon Ramchandra at Dadar Station on the 13th instant. The complainant was purchasing a ticket at the booking office when the accused was detected with his hand in his (the complainant's) pockets. The accused who is an old offender with previous convictions, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPOUNDER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ragunathrao of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Daniel Pereira, a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., with the theft, as a servant, of calomel worth Rs. 47-12. Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Godinho pleaded for a lenient sentence for the accused, whose first offence this was and who belonged to a respectable family.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

CEYLON RIOTS.

COMPLETE TRANQUILITY RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 16.

Regarding the recent disturbance, complete tranquility appears to be now restored and the shops and markets are reopening.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

As corrected, his Excellency the Viceroy has fixed the 7th and 22nd September and 1st October 1915 as the dates for the meetings of the next autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE DEFENCE STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

Yesterday before the Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Rullia Singh, accused, denied all allegations against him.

Kartar Singh of Sama Village who gave his age as 18½ years, frankly admitted his participation in the Sahnewal dacoity which was a purely political dacoity. Their object was to start a newspaper and as they had not the necessary funds they decided to raise money by robbing the well-to-do men of as much as they wanted. The accused admitted that they carried fire-arms and inkpot bombs to Sahnewal on the night of the dacoity, but they got very little booty. Arjan Singh was seized by the owner of the house and in self-defence beat the man, who, they heard next day, had died. Kartar Singh was asked at this stage by the Commissioners if he was making his statement voluntarily and understood what its consequences would be. He replied in the affirmative. Orders were then reserved as to his further examination.

Gajar Singh pretested his innocence and denied all accusations against him.

Gurmukh Singh, one of the Komagata Maru passengers, partially admitted the allegations of the prosecution and his having seen Rash Behari Bose in the house No. 1 in Lahore, but he affirmed that he was working to bring out a newspaper to ventilate their grievances and never had any seditious or revolutionary intentions nor did any one else talk to him of such matters. His movements were all undertaken with the sole object of completing the arrangements to establish a press and a newspaper. He never discussed the proposal of making bombs or starting a revolution. He did not join in any dacoity.

Kirpal Singh, a student, denied all allegations, but he was brought to the house No. 1, Lahore, by an acquaintance on 11th February 1915, where he passed a night. When he came again on 21st February to fetch his bedding etc., he was arrested by the police.

ALLEGATION AGAINST NAWAB KHAN.

Nidhan Singh of Chuga made a statement in which he denied all incriminating allegations of the prosecutions against him. He had lived at Shanghai for the last 32 years and gone last year to America for sightseeing. He was never a party to seditious or rebellious designs of the Indians in America, did not know Har Dayal and was never elected a leader of any party. On his way back to India he stopped at Shanghai to see his wife and son, his wife being a Chinese woman. He was not elected a member of the central committee of the Ghadar party. The Shanghai Gurdawara Committee gave him Rs. 300 for expenses of his voyage to India. On arrival to India he took no part in any revolutionary movement and was not present at any gathering where mutiny was discussed. The only meetings he joined were those at which proposals for starting a paper to publish Indian disabilities were discussed, except one at Amritsar when there was some discussion about dacoities. He, however, was opposed to this. The accused neither subscribed for the manufacture of bombs nor assisted in making bombs, nor provided bomb chemicals at Jhahewal or elsewhere. He went to Jhahewal to bring his suit case which he had entrusted to Umrao Singh at Madras, when he himself had gone to Hazura Sahib in the Hyderabad State before coming to the Punjab. He was arrested at Kamalpur on 29th April, 1915 but denied that he had deliberately wounded Phuman Singh. Nawab Khan bore him enmity as he had detected an embezzlement committed by Nawab Khan in the joint money trust in America.

Indar Singh and Piyara Singh categorically denied all prosecution allegations except that they left America by S. S. Korea and that Piyara Singh got down at Shanghai to see relatives.

Sher Singh also pleaded innocence and disclaimed association with the Ghadar movement. He repudiated Nawab Khan's charges which he ascribed to personal enmity. The accused gave an explanation of the finding of a seditious leaflet in his copy of the "Granths."

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

WHOLE QUESTION UNDER GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

In connection with the memorial submitted to Government on the question of the position of Indians in the Colonies, and particularly in Canada, by the United Provinces Congress Committee, a reply has been received from the Government of the United Provinces which says that the whole question of unindentured emigration to the Colonies is under consideration of the Government of India and matters dealt with in the memorial will receive their earnest attention in any negotiations which may be undertaken with the Colonial Governments, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have arisen.

OVERLAND MAIL PASSENGERS.

A Press Note issued by Government says:—In view of the fact that, with effect from July 4th, the mail steamers will leave Bombay on Sundays, passengers desiring to cross France are informed that the French Consulate in Bombay will not ordinarily give its visa to passports on Sundays. In cases of urgent necessity, if previous notice is given, the office will be kept open on Sundays. In such cases, the fee for the visa will be an overtime fee of Rs. 6-10-8 per passport, in addition to the ordinary fee of Rs. 6-10-8. Passengers are therefore advised to have their passports visa by 4 p.m. on Saturdays at the latest.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

Bossa, Mr & Mrs; Scott, Mr J; Sellars, Mr J; Macgilvray, Mr J D; Aubin, Mr A M; Wilkinson, Mr A C L; Mackie, Mr A W W; White, Mr Chas; Anderson, Prof. G; Wallace, Mr T E; Sandilands, Mr I; Mudie, Mr J; Apcar, Lt. T S; Morgan, Mr G. Maharaja Thakur; Dalpot Singh Rahart; Maharaja Kumar Gumansingh, Murry, Lt. V W; Barner, Mr E S; Barner, Mrs & Infr; Catterll, 2nd Lt. N; Mahendra, Mr J C; Hilton, Mr W; Clover Mr J W; Shandhuri, Mr D K; Das, Mr P; H H the Maharaja of Col. Thakur D Singh, A.D.C.; Mr P Singh, A.D.C.; Mr F V Davey, valet; Jagandah Jodhpur; Singn, servt. Azah Singh servt, Sissen, Mr C J; Azah Bharatti, servt; Coho, Mr F C; Foster, Mrs A; Asrani, Mr H A; Macpherson, Mr H; Soan, Mr E B; Salljee, Mr H M; Hubbard, Mrs; Sanderman, Mrs D; Wade, Mrs.

FATALITY ON BOARDSHIP.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Oomer, aged 25, employed as an oilman on board the s.s. "Islami."

The evidence showed that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Bhikhia, a fireman on board the same vessel, who was sitting on the deck near the hatchway, heard a noise and a cry from the hold. On looking round he missed the deceased whom he had previously seen on hatch No. 1. The deceased was found lying unconscious at the bottom of the hatch. He was taken out in an unconscious condition and died shortly after. Mr. F. Parsons, second officer of the s.s. "Islami," said the hatches were secured for the day at 6 p.m. on Wednesday by the stevedores' labourers. There was a fore and aft beam, with half hatch planks, covered with two tarpaulins which were laid loose over the top. He personally saw that the No. 1 hatch was properly closed, but after the fall of the deceased, witness noticed a plank lying by the side of the hatch combing. The crew slept on the top of the hatches, which was a very dangerous practice. But they disregard the warning that had been given them. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ON ITALY'S "TREASON."

"NOT A NEW ENEMY."

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A Vienna telegram says: The Italian Ambassador, the Duke of Avarna, this afternoon (May 23) presented to the Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, the following declaration of war:—

"Vienna, May 23, 1915.—In conformity with the orders of his Majesty the King, his august Sovereign, the undersigned Ambassador of Italy has the honour to deliver to his Excellency the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary the following communication:—

"'A declaration has been made as from the 4th of this month to the Imperial and Royal Government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed as annulled, and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary which had been violated by the Imperial and Royal Government, and resumed her entire liberty of action in this respect.

"'The Government of the King firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for the safeguarding of Italian rights and interests cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace the measures which events impose upon it for the fulfilment of the national aspirations.

"'His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from to-morrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The undersigned has the honour to make known at the same time to his Excellency the Foreign Minister that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Rome and he will be obliged to his Excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him.—(Signed AVARNA.)'"

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S MESSAGE

The Emperor Francis Joseph sent the following message to Count Sturgkh, the Austrian Prime Minister, and has requested him to bring it to the notice of the nation:—

To my people—

The King of Italy has declared war. Treason, such as history has not known, has been committed by the Kingdom of Italy to its two Allies. After an alliance of over thirty years, during which she has been able to increase her territory and make magnificent progress, Italy has left us at the hour of danger and has surrendered with an unfurled flag into the camp of our enemies.

We did not threaten Italy. We did not wish to strike at her prestige or to attack her honour or interests. We have always faithfully fulfilled our duties as an ally and have accorded her our protection when she accorded on a campaign. We did more. When Italy cast envious glances on our frontiers, we were ready to maintain the treaty of alliance and to preserve peace, to make the greatest and most painful sacrifices, sacrifices which particularly touched our paternal heart. But the greed of Italy, who thought she could take advantage of the moment, could not be satisfied.

Let destiny be fulfilled!

My armies and those of my eminentally have during the tremendous struggle of the past ten months coped with the powerful enemy in the north. The new enemy in the south is not a new adversary for them.

The splendid memories of Novara Mortara, Custozza and Lissa, which were the pride of my youth, and the spirit of Radetzki, the Archduke Albrecht and of Tegetthof, which is perpetuated in my armies and in my navy, are a guarantee to me that we will also know how to defend in the south the frontier of the Monarchy.

I salute my valorous and victorious troops and I have confidence in their leaders. I have confidence in my people, whose exemplary spirit of sacrifice is worthy of my sincere and paternal thanks.

I pray the Almighty to bless our flags and to protect our just cause.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE LOST ALLY.

DIATRIBES OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Very violent diatribes against Italy appear in the German newspapers. Some of the principal comments are as follow:—

"Berliner Tagespost": There is no longer any doubt that Italy has decided to take the last step towards the betrayal of honour, civilisation, of right and of conscience.

"Munchener Neueste Nachrichten": Traitors and mercenaries! These are the epithets which are suitable to the country of brigands, of the Salandras and of the Sonninos, who have betrayed their friends. A band of brigands to-day governs the Italian people and is dragging it into the maddest war of history.

"Berliner Zmmittag.": A similar act of Radetzki, the Archduke Albrecht and of treason does not exist in history.

"Frankfuter Zeitung": Neither Serbia nor Russia in spite of the long and costly war which they have caused are the object of such hate as is inspired by Italy's action. Italy, or rather the band of Italian pseudo-politician men of business who outrage the peaceful majority of the Italian people, is detested with such deep hatred that the war must be terrible.

GRETNA GREEN TRAIN DISASTER.

THREE TRAINS IN COLLISION.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

WRECKAGE ON FIRE.

The worst disaster in the history of British railways occurred on the morning of Saturday May 22, on the Caledonian Line at Quintinshill, a mile north of Gretna Green and nine miles north of Carlisle. Three trains were involved, a troop train running into a local passenger train and the Scottish express from Euston immediately crashing into the wreckage of both. Fire broke out and added to the heavy death roll. Many of the 7th Royal Scots were killed, including three officers.

The number of killed and missing was officially stated to be 158.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Writing from Carlisle, on May 23, the special correspondent of "The Times," says:—

The worst disaster in the history of British railways took place yesterday morning on the Caledonian line, a mile north of Gretna Green. A troop train, which was carrying southward 500 officers and men, came into collision with a local passenger train from Carlisle, and before any warning could be given of this accident the Scottish express from Euston crashed into the wreckage. Fire broke out and added to the horror.

It is feared that the death roll may reach 170, and there are over 200 injured.

Many passengers were burned alive. The dead bodies, which lie in a white farm building near the railway and in a little hall at Gretna, are charred and scorched. There will be no no remains to identify some of the soldiers. The *débris* of the trains has been their funeral pyre.

Where the collision occurred there are four sets of metals, but two of the lines are only short sidings used for shunting purposes. No official statement concerning the accident has yet been given out, and the mass of tangled ironwork flung over the full width of the railway and down the embankment is so chaotic that it is not easy to reconstruct the picture of the disaster. From the description of those who were earliest to hurry to the scene it seems certain, however, that at the dreadful moment of the second collision five trains were on four lines. Both sidings, it is said, were filled with goods trucks or empty carriages, and the local train had been diverted to the line running to the south in order that the Glasgow express might pass. The express usually precedes the slow train from Carlisle, but it was three-quarters of an hour late yesterday, and the slow train, due to leave at 10 minutes past 6, had been allowed to go forward eight miles before giving place to it.

Every one agrees that the local train was standing on the south main line when at 5 minutes to 7 the troop train, running on the same metals, dashed into the stationary engine and carriages. Both trains were derailed, and coaches of the troop train toppled over. A minute or two later the sleeping saloon express, drawn by two engines, ploughed into the wreckage which had fouled the other line.

FIRE-SWEPT CARRIAGES.

Splintered wood caught fire from the engines, and fanned by a slight breeze the flames quickly swept along the carriages. Before rescue work had been carried far the troop train was blazing from end to end, and soldiers, helpless through injury or pinned down in the shattered carriages, were burnt in a furnace from which there was no release. Where there was a life to be saved the rescuers, many of them injured, worked splendidly and bravely to free men from the fire, but into the heart of the flames no one could go. Fire-engines arrived from Carlisle and jets of water were poured into the blazing pile. The flames, where their hold was not too intense, were quelled, but round a spot where the three engines were locked together water could not stay the fire.

Medical assistance was secured by telephone calls sent from Gretna village, and doctors and nurses travelled as quickly as they could to the scene. There was work for every one of them. The casualties among the passengers in the express and the local train happily are not believed to be numerous, but hardly one man in 10 of those crowded in the troop train escaped death or injury.

First aid to the sufferers had to be given in a long green field on the east side of the line, and soon this field, enclosed by hawthorn hedges, became a temporary mortuary as well. The injured were laid on matresses. The dead—and release from the fiery trap came too late for many pulled clear of the *débris*—were placed side by side on the grass, and reverently covered with white sheets. Later the bodies were removed to a farm at the end of the field or to the tiny village hall at Gretna. Before sundown over 100 corpses or little bundles of charred bones and flesh, which were all that remained of Scottish soldiers who had hoped to fight in France, had been carried to these resting places. Every hour during the afternoon and night a motor-car took down two or three more of the pitiful collections of burned human fragments.

CRIES FROM THE FLAMES.

Witnesses of the morning scenes tell stories of horror. Men, they say, were crying aloud to be rescued. Some of the shouts came from imprisoned victims who could not be seen through the smoke and flames. When the passengers who had scrambled out of the express train, or the few carriages of the troop train which remained intact, and had turned themselves into rescuers, tried to answer these calls for help, the heat of the fire drove them back. The cries from this centre, where the wreckage of the three trains was joined, soon ceased. Where the workers could make their efforts more successfully the tragedy was almost equally great. In two cases the legs of men were amputated to save them from the fire. Many soldiers were taken out of the wreckage only to die in the field or on the way to Carlisle.

Among the first people to get to the scene of the accident were Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, who act as caretakers of the marrying blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green. Mrs. Dunbar told me that the crash of the collision was so tremendous that she exclaimed at once, "The Germans have come." She and her husband went outside, and when they realized that something had happened on the railway they hurried over the fields:

"It was a terrible sight," Mrs. Dunbar said. "There were three trains all piled up. A fire had begun, and the poor things in the carriages were calling out. There seemed hardly anybody to help at first, but some of the men who got out of the trains uninjured fetched some bars and began to force open the doors. Then there were no doctors, and I came back to the village to see what could be done. The young lady at the post office telephoned to a lot of doctors in Carlisle, and then I got some food and and drink ready. We haven't anything left in the house to night."

Mrs. Dunbar described how the bodies had been arriving all the day at the little hall in the village. Talking outside the door of a Border building which romance has made famous, it seemed impossible to associate the charnel-house a score of yards away with the name of Gretna. "It was only yesterday we had a wedding here," Mrs. Dunbar told me.

Mr. Dunbar all through the morning helped with the work of rescue. He said that numbers of the soldiers had broken limbs and thighs, and were quite unable to get out of the carriages without help. The accident would have been terrible without the fire, but the fire brought with it such scenes as a man would remember with a shudder to the end of his days.

THE WRECKED ENGINES.

Late yesterday afternoon, when the breakdown gangs and travelling cranes had been at work for many hours, the line over a length of more than 100 yards was still loaded up with an amazing mass of metal and smouldering *debris*. To get to the railway after passing through the white prettiness of Gretna, one had to cross a copse where primroses nestled among the undergrowth, and then walk over a cornfield. Three engines dominated the smoking, steaming smear of ugliness which cut across the spring landscape. The first, battered and bent, was tilted grotesquely in the air. This may have been the engine drawing the local train, although it projected over the siding on the west, and more than one person said that it had been attached to the goods train occupying the loop line. Plunging into the tender was the first engine of the express, apparently not much damaged so far as the boiler was concerned. The wheels were hidden among twisted ironwork, stripped clear of wood by the flames. The second express engine had suffered more heavily, and looked as though it had been bent in some mighty grip. Of the engine of the troop train nothing could be seen. Somewhere under the piled wreckage it lay mangled and broken.

The cranes, clanking and rattling, brought up axles and wheels of passenger coaches from the confused mass of scrap iron. Wheels were the only parts of trains which seemed to have kept their shape. Bogie coaches were twisted into inconceivable outlines. Very little woodwork of any kind was to be seen. A few carriage doors and coach tops lay on the embankment, and here and there was a cushion, torn away, perhaps, to give a head rest to some injured traveller. On the east side of the line two damaged goods wagons had been thrust over into a field, and I noticed a piece of a Great Central railway carriage lying below the line. There were goods trucks standing on the west loop, and these things gave colour to the statement that neither siding was available for the shunting of the local train.

The signal cabin controlling the sidings is only a few yards beyond the point where the collision occurred. How the local passenger train and the troop train came to meet on the main line has yet to be explained.

In the field where the dead and injured had rested earlier in the day were little heaps of clothing, boots, and rifles. At intervals stretcher bearers scrambled down the bank with another white-sheeted burden for the mortuary. The burden was often appalingly light. When dusk came the police cleared the public away.

Quintinshill, by which name the spot where the disaster occurred is known, was visited during the afternoon by Lieutenant-General Sir. Spencer Ewart, Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, chairman of the Caledonian Railway Company, and Mr. Donald Mathieson, general manager of the line. Afterwards the Royal Infirmary at Carlisle was visited.

When the injured were brought to Carlisle there was not sufficient accommodation for them all at the Infirmary, and many were taken to private houses and hotels. Seventy-four cases were admitted to the Infirmary, 17 had beds at the County Hotel, and others are scattered over the city.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The King has sent the following telegram to Mr. Donald Mathieson, general manager of the Caledonian Railway Company:—

"The King is shocked to hear of the terrible railway disaster near Carlisle which has cost the country many valuable lives. His Majesty deeply sympathizes with those who have lost relatives and friends and trusts that you can send satisfactory reports about the injured."

PREVIOUS DISASTERS.

The disaster at Gretna surpasses in magnitude any previous accident in the history of British railways. The following is a list of the serious accidents of the last 48 years:—

Armagh, June 12, 1889—80 killed.
Tay Bridge, December 28, 1879—73 drowned
Shipton, December 24, 1874—34 killed.
Abergele, August 20, 1867—33 killed.
Salisbury, July 1, 1906—28 killed.
Hexthorpe, September 16, 1887—25 killed.
Thorpe, September 10, 1874—25 killed.
Penistone, July 16,1884—24 killed.
Elliot Junction, December 28, 1906—22 killed.
Hall's Road, July 10, 1905—20 killed.
Ditton Junction, September 17, 1912—16 killed.
Aisgill, September 2, 1913—16 killed.

THE TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

(*Photos by "Central News."*)

Funeral of 100 victims of the railway disaster at Leith, with military honours. The procession on the way to the cemetery headed by bagpipes and muffled drums.

The long line of transport waggons containing the coffins passing through the town to the cemetery.

One of the express engines telescoped on top of the wreckage of the troop train. The tender (on the left) has been thrown right over the side of the track.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

A DYING SOLDIER'S WORDS.

Never was the spirit of the Scottish soldier more tragically displayed. Men groaned with pain, and yet they wore the smile of valour on their faces. Many of them met death—an agonizing death—without a qualm. It was as if they shrugged their shoulders at their fate, since they had no thought of bitterness. A dying soldier was heard to exclaim: "If it had only been a fecht (fight)." Heroism such as this was common. For that reason the keen sorrow of the officers and men who survive is tempered by a soldier's pride. I have spoken with a former colonel of the regiment, and he bears testimony that the officers who knew this Territorial battalion of the Royal Scots are stricken with grief by the loss of troops who they were confident would give an admirable account of themselves at the front.

The rescue work went on all day, and at night the task of extricating the dead had not been completed. It is being continued to-day. The embankment at Gretna on which the trains came into collision presents a scene which has no recent parallel in the records of railway accidents, and the horror of that scene was grimly emphasized at nightfall. In the light of the moon and the flare of paraffin lamps the great locomotive cranes continued all night long to jolt and jar as they lifted indistinguishable masses of torn iron from the rails. Much of the wreckage had toppled over the sides of the bank and some of it had been hurled far into the meadows, where cornerakes rasped incessantly.

The railwaymen went about their task with the dour silence of these north'ern folk, and only the harsh revolution of a wheel in the night, the screech of a whistle, or a staccato order to hoist or "lower away" conveyed to one that the work of removing the charred bodies of the victims from a chaos of splinters and buckled steel was being persevered in with increasing toil. The scene was terrible by contrast with the peaceful night. A narrow oasis of death was set in a vast expanse of silent pastoral beauty. On one side of the embankment lay the pieces of torn tunics and blood-stained mattresses. On the other side was a little heap of military books and puttees—in some cases all that remained of these ill-fated Scottish troops.

BLUEJACKETS ON THE EXPRESS.

From information received from two passengers who were injured in the troop train, I can give the following account of the accident.

Most of the officers and men were asleep when the two collisions occurred. They were awakened by a crash of glass and a flow of water, presumably from the railway cisterns. When these passengers escaped from their carriages in the front of the train they found that the coaches at the rear were piled up against an engine of the express.

It was about an hour before surgical help arrived, but in the meantime the soldiers were assisted by some members of the R.A.M.C., who were in the north-going train. The tool wagons attached to the battalion were now of great service, and by means of pickaxes the troops were able to remove the roof from the sleeping car and to rescue some, though not many of the occupants. The mattresses of the sleeping cars and the cushions of the carriages were requisitioned as stretchers to carry the injured down the embankment.

Much assistance was given by the cottagers in the neighbourhood, especially by two old women, who worked night and day in the relief of the injured.

The injured men had been all removed to hospitals in Carlisle by about 2 o'clock.

Special trains were running to and from Edinburgh to-night in order that the relatives of dead and injured might be able to visit Carlisle and return without delay.

The majority of the victims came from Leith, and many of their relatives are employed at the Leith Docks.

SURVIVORS' STORIES.

Harrowing tales of their experiences were told by the Royal Scots survivors. After the first shock of the disaster they had no time to think, but threw themselves energetically into the work of attempting to save their less fortunate fellows. When the work of rescued was over the reaction set in, and many of them appeared to be in a state of collapse.

One young soldier, who was himself badly injured, said that the troops were in the highest possible spirits at the prospect of going to the front when they left Larbert. They were joking and laughing, but when the disaster occurred most of them were asleep.

A young Glasgow man who escaped uninjured said that many persons were jammed in the wreckage, and after the doctors arrived many of them had limbs amputated on the spot. He himself had the nerve-racking experience of holding a man who was pinned by the arm until the doctor cut off the arm and released him.

Lieutenant Laing, of the Royal Field Artillery, a well-known Glasgow man, whose face was covered with blood, said that he was asleep at the time of the crash and was thrown on the floor and pinned underneath the seat of the carriage. The roof "collapsed like a concertina," but he somehow managed to scramble out. He stated that a soldier helped him to rescue five persons. It was, he declared, a terrible sight. They saw one man hanging by the arms with his head off, and all along they could hear the groans of the wounded.

Private E. Donald, of the 2nd Life Guards, who travelled in the London express, said soldiers who had been at the front stated that none of the scenes which they had witnessed in the trenches had been a tenth part as appalling. The cries of the injured pinned beneath the broken woodwork were heartrending.

A story of his experiences was told by a private of the Army Service Corps at home on furlough from France. He declared that the scenes beggared anything he had witnessed in the trenches.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SEALDAH.

THREE KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A serious railway accident, resulting in three persons being killed and one seriously injured, occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the Canal Junction station about two miles from Sealdah. The victims are East Bengal Mahomedans who had recently come from Tipperah in search of employment. The four men were crossing the railway line when a passenger train from Sealdah came up, the men became confused and before they could get clear of the line the train was upon them. Two were killed on the spot and two were removed in a precarious condition to the hospital, where one of them succumbed this afternoon.

DERAILMENT ON BHORE GHAT.

At about 6-20 a.m., on Wednesday morning the load of a goods train descending the Bhore Ghat incline parted and the rear portion collided with the front portion resulting in four wagons being derailed and blocking the up main line. Single line working was established at 7-50, the first train over being the four up Poona Mail which arrived in Bombay in consequence 20 minutes late.

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ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL OPTION.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held at Caxton Hall, Westminister, on May 19, under the presidency of Sir Herbert Roberts, Bart, M.P. The speakers included Mrs. W. S. Caine, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P.), Surgeon-General Evatt, Miss Ewing (of Calcutta), Mr. J. M. Parikh, and Mr. A. Yusuf Ali.

The report which was read by the Secretary (Mr. Frederick Grubb) lays stress upon the fact that the Indian troops at the front compose what is very largely a teetotal army. It was, therefore, with much concern that the Committee learnt of the general issue of rum rations to the troops at the front, and enquiries were at once made in the proper quarters as to the position of the Indian regiments in this matter. The information was obtained that rum is not issued to Mahomedan troops, but that it may be issued to Hindus and Sikhs, with the substitution of tea for those who object. This was not regarded as a satisfactory arrangement, and the co-operation was obtained of Lord Roberts. There is no doubt that it was one of the points into which he was enquiring on the spot when he was seized by his fatal illness. Subsequently, a reply was on January 20 received from the Army Council stating that rum is only issued to the Indian troops under the strictest supervision, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and that nothing in the nature of a general distribution of liquor takes place. With regard to the notable declaration of His Majesty the King of his intention, during the period of the war, to abstain from all intoxicating liquor takes place. With regard to the same rule by his household, the hope is expressed that a similar announcement may be made by the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors.

EXCISE POLICY IN INDIA.

The outstanding event of the past year was the publication of the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to the representations submitted by the London deputation of 1912. Opposition is maintained to the proposed introduction of a modified form of local option and to any separation of the licensing and revenue functions, but emphasis is at the same time laid in these papers upon the fact that the Excise policy in India is being directed towards "minimising temptation to those who do not drink and discouraging excess among those who do." Not only has it been impressed once more upon all local governments that all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated to the furtherance of this policy, but it is claimed that over 20,000 shops have been closed since 1905-6, and the hours of sale have been considerably reduced in many areas. An extension of the system of advisory committees in all provinces is contemplated, and there is some advance in the attitude of the Government upon the auction system. This system has been practically abolished in Bombay with satisfactory results, but most of the other provinces prefer to retain it for the present. On the whole, the Government of India think it desirable that a further experimental trial should be given to the fixed-fee system now in operation in Bombay. In a final passage there is an interesting reference to "the advantages of temperance principles" being "resolutely and systematically brought home to the masses by the independent effort of non-official leagues"—whice is exactly what this Association and its branches have been endeavouring to accomplish during the last twenty-seven years.

It is noted that there are several points in which the despatch of the Secretary of State goes beyond the statement of the Governmnt of India. Attention is drawn to the benefits which Bombay has already derived from the abrogation of the auction system and the recommendation directly given that experiments in the same direction should be tried elsewhere. It is remarked, further, that the establishment of Advisory Committees implies the practical acceptance of the principle that licensing is a function which should be exercised in concert with local advice and in deference to local opinion. Accordingly the right should be given to these bodies to call attention to cases where it may be desirable (in consonance with the wishes of the inhabitants) to keep special areas entirely immune from the sale of intoxicants. It is added that there is no reason why these committees (with only consultative powers) need necessarily have an official majority—and the hope is expressed that the system of Licensing Boards established in Calcutta may be extended to other large towns.

THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The report observes that there is, however, an obvious reluctance in certain quarters to carry out any substantial reform. Thus the Bombay Government six months after the publication of Lord Crewe's despatch, announced that they had no present intention of modifying the existing arrangements for the constitution and functions of Advisory committees. The Madras Government have also placed themselves, as it would seem, in direct opposition to the policy recommended by Lord Crewe in regard to the auction system. A resolution proposed in the local Legislative Council advocated the experimental substitution of the fixed-fee system, and was supported by nearly all the non-official members: but it was opposed by the Government, and defeated. Again, in Bombay, a new shop was opened in the village of Ghoda, in spite of the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State that "no new shop should be established in any village where strong opposition is shown": and permission was refused to Mr. R. P. Paranjpye to move a resolution in the Legislative Council upon the subject. On the other hand, effect was given at Amritsar, in the Punjab, to the recommendation of the Municipal Committee that all liquor shops should be removed outside the city boundaries: and it has been stated in the House of Commous by Mr. Charles Roberts, that this was done with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, who was contemplating the extension of the same principle to other places.

THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of organisations affiliated to the Association is now 225. The All-India Temperance Conference met in Christmas week in Madras, under the presidentship of the Rev. Herbert Anderson, of the Calcutta Temperance Federation, when Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian leaders joined in promoting the general programme of the Movement. It was resolved (on the motion of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar) to commence a special campaign in December next for the benefit of those clases among whom drinking or drug-taking is common, and steps have also been taken to form a National Council representing all the major provinces. Mention is made of the co-operation received from the Royal Army Temperance Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the International Order of Good Templars. With regard to the last-named organisation, Sir William Wedderburn has been in correspondence with the Grand Chief Templar of the English Grand Lodge, from whom he has received an assurance that everything possible will be done by the Good Templars to assist our common cause in the Indian Empire. It is interest to note that an Indian branch of the Order—known as the Indian Lodge—has been established in London and that a number of students joined it. The Under Secretary of State for India and Lady Cecilia Roberts have shown their sympathy with this institution by inviting the members to a reception at their house. All young Indians coming to England are being invited to enter their names upon Roll of Indian Abstainers, and many signatures have already been obtained.

In common with other progressive movement in India, the Association has suffered an irreparable blow by the death of Mr. Gokhale. It was his firm belief that the only real policy possible for a country like India was a policy of total prohibition: and it was his intention, if his life had been spared, to raise the whole question of temperance reform in the Imperial Legislative Council. Feeling references are also made to the death of Rai Bahadur Ganga Prasad Varma of Lucknow, Dewan Bahadur Amba Lal Sakar Lal Desai of Ahmedabad, Mr. H. J. Wilson, formerly M.P. for the Holmfirth Division of Yorkshire, and Mr. Richard Cory of Cardiff, a liberal supporter of the Association, and in its earlier days a conspicuous figure on its platform—"India."

MR. ASQUITH'S THANKS TO BIRMINGHAM

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Mr. H. C. Cust, Chairman of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations, read the following telegram he had received from the Prime Minister: "Please convey my warm thanks to the employers and workmen of Birmingham for their ready and whole-hearted co-operation in the Government's efforts to increase the supplies of munitions of war. Our cause demands alike from classes and individuals the postponement of particular interests and ambitions to one overmastering purpose. It demands from all of us those qualities of courage, faith, and indomitable determination which have never failed us in the past, and which, I am confident, will not fail us to-day." Mr. Cust added that Lord Kitchener desired him to convey a message in these terms: "Well done, Birmingham; stick to it."

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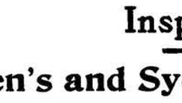

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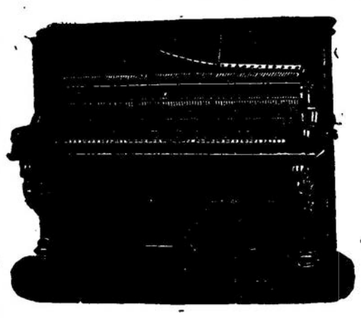

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